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"Resist with care the spirit of innovation upon the principles of your Government, however specious the pretexts."—WASHINGTON.

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POETRY.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

RESIGNATION.

When, worn with sorrow or with care
  The weary bosom pours its sigh:—
When clouds enthral the sunny air,
  And veil Hope's blue and brilliant sky,
  Colored by visions wild and high.—
How shall the light of Joy again
  Pervade the heart, or fire the eye
Or smile on Being's desert-plain?

Oh, when the early loved are gone,
  When fever burns the throbbing brain,
While lingering, faint, uncheer'd,—alone,
  On some sad couch we bear our pain;
  Till Pleasure hides her broken chain:
Oh, what shall then the spirit cheer,
  Or bring the golden hours again,
Which brighten'd Youth's ephemeral year?

What, but the Power which heaves the sea,
  And guards the callow sparrow's nest,—
Which sets the wearied spirit free
  And gilds the Kingdoms of the blest,
  Can chase the tempests of the breast?
Low to that Power the soul should bend,
  With all its murmurs hush'd to rest,
Till Earth's unnumber'd tempests end.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT
Of the torturing of the Knights Templar.

On his entrance into the Hall of Tortures, *Philip of France* seated himself in a large arm chair of crimson velvet, the only ornament of this theatre of the cruelty and barbarity of the 14th century Enguerrand and the other nobles of his train were seated behind him, on benches so coarsely and carelessly made, that save for the want of blood upon them, they might easily have been mistaken for instruments of torture. The king commanded the culprits to be brought before him, forgetting in his eagerness to make them acknowledge their crimes, that even their confession could not blind him to the motive which urged him to persecute them. A side door suddenly opened, and preceded by their jailor, six Templars entered the hall of their doom. *Jacques Molai* entered at their head. He bowed to the king, as did his companions, with the exception of one, who passed proudly in front of the king and his train, and seated himself on a bench near them.—Philip pretended not to see him, and seemed hesitating whether or no to return the salutes made to him by the others who came slowly, one by one, through the dark and narrow door.—All was calm and silent in that dismal hall. At last the king spoke—"Let those knights," said he, "who have made a sincere confession of their crimes, and have thus obtained their liberty, repeat here, in the presence of their God and of their king, what they have already confessed in private, that it may be known that no worldly thoughts or feelings have urged us to this trial.—Our sole object is the honor and glory of the church." Some of the prisoners raised their eyes to the face of the king, as he made this hypocritical speech, but instantly cast them again to the ground.

Flamel touched his friend's elbow and he, raising his voice to its utmost pitch, exclaimed, "I, *Guillen de Boisne*, Knight of the Temple, declare the order of the Knights Templar unworthy of existence, and infamous; for felony, impiety, blasphemy, and crimes of every kind"—

"May the God of Truth confound thee!" exclaimed the Grand Master.

The enraged *Boisne* replied, "May all the devils in hell seize"—

"Silence!" cried Philip. "*Molai*, wait till thou art questioned, or rather see if, among the knights who accompany thee, there are none likely to make the confession I require; if not, tortures must extract it."

"There are none here who fear thy tortures," replied the Grand Master calmly.

"Thy boast shall not avail thee," replied Philip.—"Thou thyself shalt feel if the executioner understands his business. Drag *Molai* to the torture!"

The Grand Master gave the king one glance of supreme contempt, and exclaimed with fervor, "God grant me strength to bear this trial." A yellow curtain at the bottom of the hall drew up with a horrid creaking noise, and in the midst of wheels, racks, saws, screws, and other fearful instruments, stood a half-naked man, humming the tune of a drinking song, and greasing with a sort of yellow and dirty lard, the screws and hinges of the different machines. He gazed for one moment stupidly and vacantly around him, and then continued his occupation.—Among the assembled persons in that Hall some turned away their heads, others shuddered, while *Flamel* smiled and pressed the hand of *Guillen de Boisne*, who considered himself most happy in having escaped from the tortures which now threatened the ill-fated Grand Master of the Templars.—"Choose," cried Philip, "confess thy crimes or seat thyself in that iron chair." *Molai* did not answer him, but calmly and proudly sat himself down in the dreadful chair. The executioner rudely tore off the white mantle which covered the shoulders of the Templar; he then touched a spring, and two large iron hooks twisted the feet of *Molai*, while six long bars of the same metal, disposed in triangles, crossed on his chest, and pressed his naked shoulders on the sharp points with which the back of the chair was garnished. *Molai* raised his eyes to Heaven, but did not utter a word, a shriek, or even a groan. His breath came whistling from his crushed and wounded chest, and the blood flowed in torrents from his shoulders on the shining and polished instrument of his torture.

"Speak," cried Philip. "I am innocent," replied Molai, in a faint and faltering voice. "Sire," whispered Enguerrand, "he will never confess."—"Take him away," said King Philip, "another one less resolute will speak;" and Molai, released from the iron bars which were crushing his chest, breathed freely once more. While the Grand Master was seated in the accursed iron chair, one of the younger Knights had shed tears, and when he was released from the torture the youthful Templar exclaimed—"God be praised." Philip now turned to him and said—"What is thy name?" "Pierre de Villeneuve," replied the Knight. "Perchance," continued the King, "thou wilt prove less obstinate than thy Grand Master, and tortures will force thee at least to confess." "Thou art mistaken," replied the Templar. "Drag him to the torture," cried the infuriated Monarch—"My liege," said a voice, "it is the same to you which one of us submits to the torture, your aim being only to enjoy the sufferings of a Knight. My brother is young, exhausted by imprisonment, hunger and care, and to curtail his sufferings he may betray his honor. Let me be tortured in his place. My name is Fulk de Trecy." "No, no, my brother," eagerly replied young Villeneuve, "do not doubt my constancy.—Executioner, do thy duty;" and he advanced towards the yellow curtain. "He is very young," whispered Marigny to the King, "he cannot bear the torture long." "So much the better, Marigny," replied the King, "he will confess the sooner." And these words were pronounced in such a terrible tone of voice that the astounded minister did not venture on another whisper during the whole trial. The eyes of the King sparkled with rage; and this same prince who had consented so reluctantly to witness this dreadful scene, seemed now determined to exhaust all the resources of cruelty, as if to appease his conscience, and to persuade himself he had listened only to the voice of justice. "Pierre de Villeneuve," he said, "it is not yet too late." The young man gazed at him disdainfully, and made no reply. The executioner instantly seized him, and bound him on a machine called the cross of St. Andrew. It consisted of two beams laid crossways, and almost at right angles On the limbs of this dreadful cross the executioner bound the naked arms and legs of the young Templar, and then slowly turned a winch that set in motion a small sharp pointed lance, which penetrated the loins of the sufferer.—The executioner stopped one moment to give the King time to interrogate his victim, while the lance had already penetrated between the cartilages which unite the vertebræ. "Speak," cried Philip. Pierre de Villeneuve opened his mouth slowly, and from his purple lips came forth in short and feeble accents, "Not guilty, not guilty."—"Go on, go on," exclaimed the King, enraged at so much resolution and fortitude.—The executioner again turned the winch, the lance rose by degrees, till suddenly the Knight gave a shriek, shook the St. Andrew's cross with great violence, and the terrible and bloody lance breaking his bones like so much glass, penetrated into his bosom. The young Templar closed his eyes, and his head fell on his shoulder. "My brother, my brother," shrieked Fulk de Trecy, "Ye have murdered him."—"Why did he not confess then," said Philip, carefully averting his eyes while the executioner unbound the corpse of the ill-fated Pierre, and bore it away on his shoulder, leaving a long track of blood behind him.

When the captives were first summoned into the presence of the King, one of them, as we have already stated, passed before the royal judge without bowing to him, and had seated himself on what now proved to be an instrument of torture. His name was John de Beaufremond—he had grown grey in the service of the temple, and had been in all the campaigns against the Saracens. He was remarkably tall and strong, and during the whole execution had kept his large dark eyes, arched by long, thick and grisly eye-brows, fixed on the King. Irritated by his bold bearing, Philip ordered him to be tortured.—"Thank you," said the Templar, "I began to think that you had forgotten me. Let me expire under the same torture which killed Villeneuve. I loved him as my son; I first taught him to wield the lance; let my blood be mingled with his, and I ask no more."

"No, no," replied the King, "by our Lady that would be too easy a death for thee. Every bone in thy body shall be broken ere thine eyes close on the light of day." "As you will," replied Beaufremond, "but I thought as I had shed so much blood in the cause of Christianity, that I might have chosen where and how to shed the last drops that flow in these old veins of mine."—"Tie him to the clock," exclaimed Philip. This, of all the tortures, was the most dreadful. The sufferer was suspended between two beams, and above him swung an immense leaden weight, which, at regular intervals, fell and crushed one of the limbs of the victim The executioner tried to drag this machine into the centre of the room, but it was so heavy as to resist all his efforts to stir it. Beaufremond sprang up, and with one firm grasp drew the immense apparatus into the middle of the hall. Astonished at this exhibition of strength, the executioner looked upon this victim as a supernatural being, and, if Beaufremond had only given him one glance of his bright black eyes, he would never have dared to touch him. Observing his hesitation, the Knight placed himself without assistance on the dreadful machine, and the weight began to move regularly above his head. He had time to confess before it reached a large black spot, whence it was to fall on one of his limbs.—"Look at that weight," said Philip.—No answer. "Remember when it touches the black spot it falls," continued the Monarch. No answer, but the bright black eyes remained fixed on the King's face. Suddenly the weight touched the black spot—it fell, & crushed the Templar's leg. "I have only one more leg at your service," said Beaufremond, firmly and proudly, and still gazing intently on the King—"Bear him hence," cried Philip, and starting up, as if to avoid the gaze of his victim, he left the hall, called for his horse, and rode off towards the palace. Marigny followed him, and none were left in the hall but John Flamel, the legatee of the Pope, and those Templars who had confessed. They were sufficient to have tortured those among the captives who still survived, but their calm and majestic mien had such an effect on their judges, that they unanimously started from their seats and rushed out of the Judgment Hall. The prisoners were re-conducted to their cells, and John Flamel announced to the crowd without the prison, that the confessions had been complete and entire, and that in a few days the King's pleasure and justice would be known. Long live King Philip—long live John Flamel, shouted the crowd as they dispersed, in anxious expectation for the execution of the Knights of the Temple.—*Extract from the Priest and Jewess, a Chronicle of the time of Philip the Fourth, by Israel Jebusah.*

GERTRUDE.

A FACT.—*By J. G. Whittier.*

'Do you know, Gertrude, the opinion prevalent in the neighborhood, in regard to your friend WILTON?'

'Mother,' said Gertrude, with a forced composure, 'I know of nothing to his disadvantage. I know he has enemies here—bitter, implacable enemies, who would gladly sacrifice him. I know, too, that their tongues have not been idle—that defamation in its foulest nature has been plentifully bestowed upon a virtuous and high-minded gentleman.'

'Gertrude,' said her mother, 'I know that the world sometimes condemns unjustly. I know that defamation has sometimes hunted down the pure and virtuous, and blackened the fair fame of the upright and praiseworthy. But when so much is averred respecting Wilton, when friends and foes alike acknowledge his aberrations, the one by open attacks upon his reputation, the other by doubtful whispers, and expressions of real regret, and an evident withdrawal of their former warm and confiding friendship, we may justly fear that there is indeed some reason for such a change—that our young and ingenuous friend is yielding to the fascination of vice—gliding gradually and almost imperceptibly down that fearful path which leads from the perfect light of virtue and holiness.'

'I will not believe it—never!' replied Gertrude, her clear blue eye lighting up with unwonted energy—'Mother, you are deceived alike by the avowed enemies and the false and envious friends of Wilton. Believe me I have not reposed my confidence in a stranger. I know Wilton to be virtuous and honorable. And who, let me ask, are those who traduce his character?' Her lip curled into an expression of ineffable scorn, as she replied to her own interrogatory: 'False hearted wretches—creatures of envy and malice, who would as soon dare the falling thunderbolt as confront the indignant glance of the man they have so foully injured.'

Gertrude spoke from the impulse of her heart. She could not believe that such a man as Charles Wilton *could* debase himself to the sin of drunkenness—that he, whose nature was so elevated—a passionate lover of the beauty of the natural universe, and of the godlike manifestations of human virtue, the outbreakings of the immortal spirit from the darkness of its prison house, *could*, by any possible temptation, yield to the baleful enticements of the Destroyer—and humble the godlike image of manhood lower than that of the brutes which perish.

And why was it, that when all her friends saw, and warned her of danger, she clung yet closer to the object of their fears? Why was it, when the bosom friends of Wilton avoided him as if there were contamination in his very presence, that the beautiful and intellectual Gertrude welcomed his approach with a smile of the deepest fondness? *She loved him*—and the love of a heart like her's, changes not with the beloved—it burns brighter and warmer as the shadows of evil close around its object.

And Gertrude became the wife of Charles Wilton, and his *victim* also.—She died early—but not before every beautiful blossom of her affection had perished—not before a death-like withering had gone over her heart, until it became as dust, and all its warm and holy feelings gave place to bitterness, loathing and abhorrence. Oh, there is nothing in human suffering like wrong and scorn from those whom we love and would die for—nothing which so changes and chills the confiding bosom.—And all this Gertrude felt—and her high spirit sank under the trial. She perished—but the last moments of her existence were unsoothed by the voice of affection. At times, indeed, a bloated and loathsome form bent over her pillow—the wreck of all that gives beauty and dignity to manhood—and a voice, hideous from drunkenness, murmured in her ear the disgusting words of an idiot's fondness, to be succeeded by the rude oath—the unfeeling jest—the savage indifference to mortal suffering, which characterize the lost and shameless *Drunkard.*

Let Woman beware of the intemperate. Let her shun their presence as the accursed of Heaven—the smitten with that moral leprosy which is alike immedicable and unescapable. Let her remember, that in uniting her destiny with that of the Drunkard, she is drawing down upon her head the heaviest of curses. It were better to embrace the sepulchre, whose cold halls are haunted only by the spectre of decay. It is the wedlock of beauty and pollution—of purity and pestilence—the binding of a breathing form of life to the loathsomeness of death.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

From the New-York American.

By the Britannia packet ship we have Liverpool papers to the 2d ult. and London papers to the 1st, with Paris and Brussels dates of 29th January.

The affairs of Belgium occupy the chief attention. The nomination of the Duke of Leuchtenberg to the crown was only deferred, not defeated, as by the last arrival was stated. But the French Government have, by the letter of Gen. Sebastiani communicated to the Belgian Congress, most explicitly declined the crown for the Duke of Nemours, refused an annexation of Belgium to France, and declared that if the son of Beauharnois was elected King by the Belgians, he would not be recognised by France. The explosion which in the Belgian Congress followed this communication, was very great; and the sentiments of the French Chamber of Deputies on the general subject of the duty of France under present circumstances both towards Belgium and Poland, will be best gathered from the debates of the 27th and 28th January. Lafayette urges plain, prompt, positive intervention; yet the French Minister of State says, at the conclusion of the debate on the 28th, that peace will be preserved.

From Great Britain there is nothing of especial political interest. The Grand Jury of Dublin had found true bills against Mr. O'Connell and his associates, and they would speedily, it was supposed, be put upon trial. The Irish Government seems to have fairly staked its power upon the issue of the trial.

The whole sea coast from Sligo to Galway, and further south, is said to be threatened with an appalling famine, in consequence of the failure of the potato crop. The state of the country in England was still somewhat alarming. Conflagrations yet continued in various parts of the kingdom. In Hampshire, Shrewsbury, and Wolverhampton, several fires had taken place. The criminal list in a great number of counties consisted almost wholly of offenders for house burning. A large number of counties, which we have not time to mention, are recorded, as being the scenes of almost continued fires.

ONE DAY LATER.

The packet ship Corinthian, Chadwick, arrived at New-York from London on the 3d inst. The Corinthian left Portsmouth on the 3d February.—Parliament were to assemble on the 3d February: and a very important and stormy session was anticipated. A deep and strong opposition has been formed against the present British administration, which, it was confidently predicted by some of the leading journals, would result in its complete overthrow. It is said that a plan has already been hatched to thwart the measures of reform now agitated all over England, at every stage of its progress through the House of Commons. The opposition of the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel is spoken of as most assured and certain. When the great deliberative bodies of England are divided into parties openly hostile to each other and devoted only to recrimination and wordy battle, the multitudinous interests of the people will receive little or no attention. The critical state of the country, and the dissatisfied spirit of the populace in all quarters, demand that something remediable should be done—and done *quickly*. If it is not, human fear cannot prophecy the disastrous results. As if anticipating turbulence, measures are taking by the Government to strengthen the organization of the army. All pensioners having a shilling a day, are to be inspected in order to ascertain the number fit for service. Sixteen regiments of militia are ordered out.

O'Connell's movements and arrest in Ireland still continue to make a profound sensation. The militia were all on duty. Those of Leitrum were mounting guard at Carrick on Shannon.

FRANCE.

On the 28th January, in the Chamber of Deputies, in an interesting debate, M. Manguin called upon the Ministry to explain the policy in reference to Belgium and Poland. An important discussion ensued. After considerable argument in favor of Belgium and the Union, by sundry speakers, Gen. *Sebastiani* denied that the Belgians were unanimous in desiring a union with France. He said that France had large claims upon Belgian gratitude, and it was not taking too great liberty to require a voice, particularly when referred to, as to the form of Government, which so near a neighbor ought to assume. Poland was 400 leagues distant from France, and nothing was to be done for it but through the medium of a Continental war, for which France was not anxious, though not unprepared. These arguments were re-echoed by the Minister of War. Gen. Lafayette maintained that France ought to adhere to the broad principle of protest against all international intervention, and ought to enforce it at all risks. M. Manguin concluded by saying that if France was disposed to take Belgium under its wing, the Powers of the Continent were all too weak to interfere with it. The Ministers, one and all, professed their adherence to a pacific system.

POLISH REVOLUTION.

We regret that the accounts from Warsaw, which are to the 20th Jan. are not very favorable for the success of the Polish cause, or encouraging to its friends. The Russian force is already so overpowering, that other portions of Europe are tremblingly watching its movements. Some of the French papers attribute to Nicholas a design of invading the French territory, as well as the subduing of the Poles. The Polish dictator General Chlossiki, has resigned his post for a season: the command of the Polish army devolves upon Gen. Weissenhoff. What will be the effect of these changes at such an important juncture, time alone can develope. The Russian army were to have been joined by the grenadier divisions before the 29th Jan. It is reported that 120,000 men, including 30,000 regular cavalry, have passed the Vistula; there are still 60,000 men near Warsaw.—Order and tranquility are pretty well preserved. The troops will advance as rapidly as the scarcity of provisions will allow. It is supposed that the Emperor will endeavor to cause divisions among the Poles, by offering to many amnesty, and even personal advantages.

The Slave Trade.—The Portsmouth paper of January 31st contains intelligence from the western coast of Africa, to the 7th of December, brought by his Majesty's sloop Primrose, from a three year's cruise—last from Sierra Leone. The Primrose left five British ships of war on the coast, one of them being in the Bight of Benin, cruising against the slavers. This foul traffic, it is stated, in consequence of the activity of this squadron, had received a severe check; so much so that on the southern coast of the Bay of Loango, the Spaniards, Portuguese, and Brazilians had destroyed their forts and deserted their slaving establishments. Some time previous to the visit of the Primrose to that quarter, the king of Loango had brought 100 slaves to the coast for sale, but finding no slavers on the station, *butchered them all in cold blood, as he thought it too expensive to feed them. The bleached bones of the unfortunate victims were still to be seen on the shore.*

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COMMUNICATED FOR THE "SENTINEL."

REPORT OF THE ADAMS COUNTY SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

(Adopted at its Anniversary Meeting, Feb. 1.)

THE present age of the world is replete with interest to the philanthropist, and to the friends of pure and undefiled Religion.—Strong and energetic means are now openly and fearlessly made use of by the enemies of that Gospel which inculcates self-denial, and condemns those lusts and passions which the sensualist worships as his god—to shake the faith of the Christian in this his only hope, and to weaken those bonds of society, around which that Gospel has entwined the strength and security of the fear of God, and love of man. The infidel press teems with their disorganizing productions: the philanthropic efforts of the friends of religion are stigmatized as Priestcraft, and as unhallowed thirst after power: and exertions are used by them, which, if diverted into a holy channel, might send forth streams which would "gladden the city of our God."—But, in the midst of this moral desolation, it is cheering to the friends of the Gospel, to observe, that, as its enemies increase their exertions, in the same and greater proportion do the efforts of the religious world stand forth in bold relief. Never did the holy cause of man's present good, and his future salvation, exhibit more zealous and determined advocates. The fountains of depravity are cleansing; and bold infidelity and crime are met fearlessly front to front.

One of the most efficient means used for the overthrow of the strong holds of sin and Satan, is the present system of instruction by Sabbath Schools. At these benevolent Institutions, principles are instilled into the infant mind, which all the efforts of infidelity, in maturer years, cannot affect or weaken.—The great amount of moral and religious instruction received there, and disseminated throughout the community by their means, gives fair and clear hopes of a great improvement in the moral character of the rising generations; and the unexampled and cheering success hitherto experienced, ought to incite the philanthropist to continued and increased exertions in the holy cause.

It is with feelings of deep interest, and of devout gratitude to the great Head of the Church, for the blessings and prosperity He has bestowed upon these attempts to advance the Kingdom of the Redeemer, that the Managers of the Adams county Sunday S. U[illegible] make this their first Report to that bene[illegible]nt Institution, which, under the blessing of [illegible]aven, has given such an impulse and efficiency to moral and religious exertions—the American S. S. Union.

On the 1st of February, 1830, a large number of the Friends of the Sunday School System, resident in the county of Adams, impressed with the importance and efficiency of mutual assistance and co-operation in furthering the cause of Sunday Schools, met in Gettysburg, in pursuance of public notice to that effect: and, after an interesting discussion, determined upon forming a County Union, for the purpose of promoting the opening of New, and the increase of Old Schools within the limits of the County, and of establishing a regular intercourse among the Schools, &c. & adopted a Constitution for its government.

A Depository of Sunday School Books was also established; and, since that period, Books to a considerable amount, publications of the American S. S. Union, have been disseminated amongst the different Schools in connection with this Union, as well as others unconnected.

Agents were also appointed, (who undertook the cause voluntarily) to organize Schools. During the past summer, *five* new Schools were organized by those Agents: and they report to us, that there are other places, at which Schools might be formed, to which they will attend as soon as the weather will permit.

There are now *twenty-one* Sunday Schools in the County of Adams, all, as far as we can learn, in successful operation. But *nine* of these Schools are, as yet, in connection with this Union: but, we understand, it is the intention of a number of others to connect themselves with us in the coming spring. When the benefit of having a central institution, which will promptly furnish, at the lowest prices, such Books as may be needed in the Schools, and the impulse and efficiency which zealous co-operation gives to any cause, are fully appreciated, we have little doubt that the number in connection will be considerably increased during the coming year.

We have received Reports from *eight* Schools—an abstract of which we do not expect it can be proper at this time to introduce into our Report.

The *Gettysburg Sabbath School* (in connection with the Union) reports that it consists of about 190 Scholars. There are male and female Teachers; besides a male and female Superintendent. About 1-5th of the Scholars read the Scriptures; have passed through the 1st volume of the Union Questions; and are now recieving them—besides committing to memory 1280 verses of Scripture, 153 of Hymns, and 234 of Catechism. Their Report says: "Although some of the Scholars manifest an uniform carelessness, some fruits of their Teachers' labors appear. The Teachers appear to be zealous in the cause, and they have the pleasure of seeing some of those committed to their charge, take a deep interest in the subjects assigned for spiritual instruction. The School, upon the whole, is, at present, in a tolerably flourishing condition; and, we believe, that the Lord will, in due time, accomplish the object for which we profess to meet from time to time."

The *Arndtsville Sunday School* commenced on the 25th of July last. Its average number of Scholars is 50; Teachers, 19.

The *Mountpleasant Sunday School* numbers 51 Scholars, 15 Teachers, and 2 Superintendants. There have been recited 2217 verses of Psalms and Hymns, 955 of Scripture, and 96 of Questions.

The *Marsh-creek Sunday School* was established on the 8th of August, 1830; and now numbers 37 Scholars, 14 Teachers, and 1 Superintendant. There have been recited since that period, 4172 verses of Scripture, and 1256 of Hymns. They report that the Scholars are very punctual, and that the Teachers and Managers appear to feel an interest for its welfare; and add: "We have every encouragement to persevere in this noble cause, and we trust that our labors will not be in vain in the Lord. We hope, ere long, to see the fruits of our exertions; and the seed that is now sown, we trust, will, at some future period, spring up and bring forth much fruit to the honor and glory of our God."

The *Episcopal Sunday School of Christ Church*, Huntington township, was commenced in the summer of 1826. "It had many difficulties to contend with for a long time, principally for the want of teachers; but their prospects during the last two years have been more favorable than at any former period.—Several persons have been added to the Church, who have since evinced their gratitude to their Redeemer, and their love of souls, by actively engaging as instructors in the Sunday School." There are 9 Teachers, besides a Superintendant, and 54 Scholars. They have a select Library of 100 volumes. They say:—"The external deportment of our scholars is, in general, exemplary; and their attachment to the exercises of the School, and reverence for the Lord's day, are highly encouraging. At the same time we hope that, in some instances, there have been impressions made, which, under the influence of the Spirit of God, will eventually terminate in sound conversion."

The *Conowago Sabbath School* consists of 14 Teachers and 40 Scholars, and is superintended by 4 Managers. During the past year, there have been recited 3911 verses of Scripture, 1203 of Hymns, and 334 Questions—making in all 5448 verses. They Report that:—"The school is in a highly prosperous situation, principally owing to the indefatigable and energetic efforts of their Teachers, and that there is a decided change in the morals and manners of the greater part of their scholars"—and they add:—"Evidently, if our Teachers, in the future, be characterized by the zeal which has distinguished them heretofore, streams shall flow from our infant institution, which shall gladden Zion, and make the people of God to rejoice."

The *Hunters-Town Sunday School* consists of between 50 and 60 scholars, 8 teachers, and 4 superintendants. Their Library contains about 165 volumes. Their Report says:—"The success of this school has not, as yet, been very flattering, nor yet absolutely discouraging. Attendance rather good than otherwise. We do not, however, despair, with the blessing of Divine Providence, to accomplish some good."

The *Fairfield Sunday School* numbers at present 106 scholars, and 13 teachers. During the last quarter, from 60 to 90 attended each Sabbath; and, in that time, recited 12,453 verses of scripture. They report that—"with a few exceptions, the progress and conduct of the scholars was commendable.—Though we have had no extraordinary instances of religious excitement, we hope some good impressions have been made, 'for the better and not for the worse': and that God may be glorified by many who are receiving instruction in our Sunday Schools. Our want of success (like almost all other schools) is the want of suitable, zealous Teachers, that will feel for the salvation of their Pupils."—This school is connected with the A. S. S. U.

There are thirteen other Sunday schools in Adams county, from which we have had no regular Report. The school attached to the Methodist Episcopal Church in Gettysburg, we have learned, numbers about 175 scholars: the remaining twelve, we suppose, will average about 50 scholars each—which will make the whole number receiving Sunday school instruction in Adams county, at this time, between 12 and 1300. We believe there are Libraries, of greater or less size, attached to each school.

This number is far below what might be, and ought to be, enrolled in these benevolent Institutions. But the good cause is progressing—one after another is engaging in the "labor of love," and lending their aid to further the cause of the Redeemer, by "coming to the help of the Lord against the mighty." Greater attention is awakening to the religious education of our youth, and the salutary principles of the Gospel are disseminating through every rank and station of society: and we look forward with confident expectation to the time, when these benevolent purposes will find their accomplishment in the largely improved moral and religious character of those who are now gradually pushing the present generation of active men from the stage of existence, and one by one occupying their places. The good seed is being sown—Paul is planting—Apollos is watering—and God—our God—*will* give the increase.

Henry Stouffer,
vs.
Charles Bonner, John Bonner, William Bonner, John Black, son of Jane Black, (late Jane Bonner, deceased) William Kincaid and Hannah his wife, (late Hannah Bonner,) John Toland, and Elizabeth his wife, Robert Bonner, Francis Bonner; also the children of Martha M'Millan, (late deceased,) viz. William M'Millan, Susan M'Millan, John M'Millan, and James M'Millan Ross, the grandson of said Martha M'Millan, and son of James Ross; and the children of Alexander Bonner, deceased.

SUMMONS IN PARTITION.
No. 4, APRIL TERM, 1831.

THESE respondents are hereby notified and summoned to be and appear before our Judges at Gettysburg, at our County Court of Common Pleas, there to be held on the *Fourth Monday in April next*, to shew wherefore—whereas they, together with this demandant, together and undivided, do hold a Tract of Land, in Latimore township, Adams county, Pa. bounded by lands of John Bonner, George Myers and others, containing about One Hundred and Fifteen Acres, more or less, with improvements—why PARTITION thereof should not be made by the Judgment of said Court, according to the laws of this Commonwealth in such cases made and provided.

WM. S COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's-Office, Gettysburg, March 1, 1831. } ts

☞The Editors of the "American Sentinel" will insert the above notice in their daily paper one day in each week for six weeks successively, and send on the papers, with their bill, to this Office.

Notice is hereby Given,

TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

WM. HAMILTON,

LATE of Cumberland township, Adams county, deceased, to wit:—Magdalena (widow) and children, John Hamilton, Jane, intermarried with Jas. Black, Margaret, intermarried with David Hamilton, Esq. William Hamilton, Joseph Hamilton, Enoch Hamilton, James Hamilton, George Hamilton, David Hamilton, and Jesse Hamilton—that an

INQUEST

will be held on *Thursday the 10th day of March next*, on a certain Tract of Land, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining land of Wm. M'Pherson, the heirs of John Sweney, deceased, John M'Conaughy, Esq. and others, containing Two Hundred and Thirty-five Acres, more or less; one other Tract of unimproved Land, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Dennis M'Guire, John Robinson and others, containing Ninety Acres, more or less; also, Two Lots of Ground in Mummasburg, adjoining — Hossler, and fronting on the Turnpike: to make partition thereof, to and among all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will conveniently accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof, then to value and appraise the whole undivided.

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Feb. 15, 1831. } tl

ATTENTION!

THE Enrolled Militia within the bounds of the 1st Battalion 89th Regt. Pennsylvania Militia, will take Notice, that an ELECTION will be held at the house of Mr. George Swope, innkeeper, in Hanover, on *Saturday the 12th day of March next*, between the hours of 10, A. M. and 6, P. M. to choose One MAJOR for said Battalion, in room of Major JOHN COOK, resigned.

J. SANDERS, *Brig. Insp.*

Feb. 22. te

A Valuable TAN-YARD FOR RENT.

I will Lease my Tan-Yard, with the Dwelling-house connected with it, situated in that part of Frederick city, commonly called Beniz-Town, and directly on Patrick-street.

☞The TAN-YARD has 30 lay-away vats, 5 letches, 3 limes, 2 bates and a pool, 1 handlers, 1 large marble and 1 stone table; a patent Bark-Mill, connected with an extensive and secure bark-shed. A plentiful supply of fine water conducted by pipes is constantly flowing into the yard. The yard is well situated for the convenient and successful prosecution of the Tanning business.

The Dwelling is a comfortable two-story BRICK HOUSE, with extensive BACK BUILDINGS, a large BRICK STABLE, and all necessary Out-houses, & a large Garden connected with it.

Possession can be had on the 1st day of April. For terms apply to the subscriber living near Frederick, or to William Shellman, who now resides on the premises.

JACOB SHELLMAN.

Frederick, Feb. 15. 4t

TRY YOUR LUCK!

TICKETS ONLY $5 00
HALVES 2 50
QUARTERS 1 25

THE FIFTH CLASS OF THE
UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
WILL BE DRAWN ON
Saturday the 12th March.
66 *Number Lottery*—10 *Drawn Ballots.*

SCHEME.

1	of	$20,000
1		10,000
1		6 000
1		4,000
1		3,000
1		2,000
8		1,000
6		500
10		400
10		300
20		200
60		100
168		50
112		20
2240		10
15400		5

1. 38. 53 a Prize of $100
Sold in Second Class,
13. 28. 49. a Prize of $100
Sold in Third Class,
Besides a number of
50, 40, 30, 20 AND 10, AT
CLARKSON'S.

Gettysburg, March 1. td

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 4,
11 14 42 15 41 9 25 50

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to PETER BEISEL, either by Bond, Note, or in any other manner, will pay their respective dues to the Subscribers, without delay. And all persons having any claims against said Peter Beisel, will present them to us for settlement immediately.

GEORGE KERR,
ANDREW G. MILLER,
Trustees of Peter Beisel.

Feb. 22. 3t

☞60,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT WANTED.

FARMERS and others having Wheat to dispose of, are hereby informed, that the Subscribers continue to purchase Wheat at

Woodberry Mills,

Situated about half a mile from the Reisters-Town Turnpike Road. Persons wishing to sell their Wheat, will please turn off at the Sign Board, a short distance below Griffith's Tavern. They may be assured of obtaining the highest Baltimore price at all times, and quick despatch given. A suitable difference paid for *WHITE WHEAT.*

TYSON & NORRIS.

Baltimore, 2d mon. 22d, 1831. 11t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JACOB DOTTERY, late of Menallen township, deceased, are requested to discharge the same without delay. And those having claims against said Estate, are desired to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

HENRY WITMER, *Ex'r.*

Feb. 15. 4t

ATKINSON'S CASKET.

Gems of Literature, Wit and Sentiment.

EACH No. of this popular monthly periodical for 1831, will contain 48 *or more* royal octavo pages of letter press, closely printed on fine type and good paper, forming at the end of the year a volume of about 600 pages.—Price $2 50 a year in advance.

Every No. will be embellished with one elegant Copperplate, and several handsome Wood Engravings, Music, and illustrations of Botany, besides a beautiful Title Page, and a general index for the volume. The copperplates will embrace Portraits of our most distinguished men, *the Fashions*, Views and Fancy Pieces, equal to those of *any periodical in the United States.*

An elegant plate of the latest *Fashions* will be published in the January No. One of the Figures a full length Portrait of Queen Adelaide, of England; a Lady in Ball Dress; a Walking Dress, and Cap and Turban, of the newest style.

The February No. will contain a splendid Portrait of Washington. An elegant Scripture Piece for March, is in the hands of the Engraver. The subsequent engravings will be of the best quality.

Liberal premiums have been offered for choice original contributions. And especial care will be taken to have the selections of the most interesting and instructive matter, consisting of Moral Tales, Biography, Historical Sketches, Poetry, light readings, &c.

The Volumes of the Casket for 1827, 1828, 1829, and 1830, embellished with a great number of Engravings, bound or in Nos. may still be had, price $2 50 a volume. This may be the last opportunity of obtaining complete sets. But a small number, over what is required for subscribers, will be published in 1831. Address (orders post paid,)

SAMUEL C. ATKINSON,
112 Chesnut-street, Philadelphia.

Feb. 22.

CATHARINE WOLF, late Decker, by her next friend, Peter Diehl,
vs.
ABRAHAM WOLF.

Alias Subpœna for a DIVORCE.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to

Abraham Wolf.

YOU are hereby commanded, as you were before commanded, that you be and appear, in your own proper person, before the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, at Gettysburg, on the *Fourth Monday of April next*, to shew cause, if any you have, why the said Catharine Wolf, your wife, should not be divorced from the bonds of Matrimony, agreeably to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Feb. 15, 1831. } tc

J. B. DANNER,

Still continues the

SILVER PLATING,

In all its various branches—and at as low a rate as any other man in the State. He is thankful for past favors; and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

☞Orders from a distance will be thankfully received, and attended to with promptness.

Gettysburg, Sept. 14. tf

☞PRICES REDUCED

AT THE

Drug Warehouse,

No. 107, Market street below Third,

PHILADELPHIA.

JUST received, in addition to an extensive Stock of *Drugs and Medicines*, a supply of JERSEY WINDOW GLASS, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, 9 by 11, 9 by 12, 10 by 12, and the larger sizes, superior in quality to any heretofore bro't to this market for sale, for account, & at the prices of the manufacturer.

Also, an extensive assortment of VIALS & BOTTLES, embracing every variety, which will be sold by the printed price current of the manufacturer.

In the selection and preparation of *Medicines, Chemicals, &c.* the greatest care is observed to have them of the best quality, and they are accordingly *warranted genuine.*

Druggists, Storekeepers, and others, are respectfully invited to call, or address by letter

JOSHUA C. JENKINS,
Philadelphia.

10th mo. 19th, 1830. 6m

SHOEMAKERS,

CALL AT

CLARKSON'S,

And see a very handsome and large Assortment of the Newest Fashioned

LASTS,

JUST RECEIVED.

Nov. 23. tf

NEW LITERARY PREMIUMS.

THE ARIEL,

Volume 5, for 1831—with 12 Splendid Engravings.

THIS very popular Literary Journal, published every other Saturday, at $1 50 per annum, will commence a new Volume on the 14th of May, 1831. Each No. is printed on an imperial sheet of fine white paper, making 16 pages, or 416 in a year, adapted expressly for binding. The volume will be embellished with *twelve* beautiful copperplate engravings, prepared expressly for the Ariel, and principally of American scenes and incidents.

Its contents are Tales, Essays, Poetry, Sketches, Biography, Anecdotes, Miscellany, &c. from the most popular English and American Magazines, Annuals, &c. with copious original contributions of value. The great and increasing popularity of the Ariel has induced the Editor to offer the following

LITERARY PREMIUMS.

1. Any person who will procure seven subscribers, and forward $10, shall receive a copy gratis.

2. For ten subscribers, and $15, a copy of the Pearl (a Philadelphia Annual) for 1830 and 1831, the two containing *fifteen* beautiful engravings, and a copy of the Ariel.

3. For twenty subscribers, and the subscription money, the Pearl for 1830 and 1831, and the Atlantic Souvenir and Boston Token for 1831, elegantly bound, the four containing near 45 splendid engravings, and the Ariel.

4. For twenty-eight subscribers, and subscription money, Hume, Smollett and Bissett's *History of England*, in 9 large volumes, with 9 fine engravings, elegantly bound, also the Ariel.

These works are warranted perfect, and will be delivered free of cost in Baltimore, Charleston, New Orleans, Pittsburg, New York, and at the Ariel office, or sent as otherwise directed, but in that case at the owner's risk. Orders may be sent in immediately and the premiums will be promptly forwarded. Specimens of the Ariel will be forwarded on application, post paid, to such as wish to possess themselves of any of the premiums.

At least one of the above liberal premiums could be gained by the reader of this, in his own town, as the work is cheap beyond all precedent in the history of American publications, and if his efforts are extended to the adjacent villages, probably *all* of them could be secured.

EDMUND MORRIS.
No. 98, Chesnut st. Philadelphia.

Feb. 22.

ADAMS SENTINEL.

Gettysburg, March 15.

☞The Legislature have passed a resolution to adjourn on Tuesday the 5th of April.

☞The *erasures* we, last week, stated had been made in the Post-Office Department, by which certain allowances made by the present Post-Master General had been "saddled" upon Mr. Bradley, (whose memorial will be found upon our fourth page,) were not made upon the Books of the Department, but in the Report by the Post-Master General to the Senate, which body was then inquiring into that "allowance" affair. This matter has excited very considerable interest at Washington.

☞The "Compiler" has called our attention to an error in our announcement of the New-Jersey election, "some weeks ago."—It was altogether inadvertence, that it has not been corrected ere this.

In mentioning the success of the Clay ticket for Congress, we added "last year their whole delegation was in favor of Jackson."—The State elections, in the previous year, having terminated favorably to the Jackson party, led us into the error. The members of Congress were elected two years before, and, we believe, were all anti-Jackson.

On the 7th inst. a petition was presented in the H. of Representatives by Mr. Marshall, for changing the place of holding the general elections in Menallen township, Adams county, to the house of W. & F. Hapke.

☞Partial returns of the election in New Hampshire, which took place on Tuesday last, shew a gain in favor of the National Republicans.

The *Indian question* has been brought before the Supreme Court, by a motion of Mr. Sergeant, for an injunction against the State of Georgia, in pursuance of a bill of Equity, filed and read by him in Court. The decision may be immediately expected.—*Journal.*

Mr. SERRURIER, recently appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of France, near the Government of the U. S. was, on the 7th instant, presented by the Secretary of State, to the President, to whom he delivered his credential letters from the King of the French, and by whom he was recognized in his official character.

Mr. ROUX DE ROCHELLE, who had for some time fulfilled the same functions, also had an audience, on the same day, at which he took leave of the President, preparatory to his return to France. *Nat. Int.*

Previous to the adjournment of Congress, the following resolution, offered by Mr. Mercer, was adopted by a vote of 118 to 32:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to renew and prosecute, from time to time, such negotiations with the several Maritime powers of Europe and America, as he may deem expedient, for the effectual abolition of the African Slave Trade and its ultimate denunciation, as piracy under the Law of Nations, by the consent of the civilized world.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

It will be seen by the following, that the report here last evening of a late arrival at New-York, bringing accounts of War between Russia and France, is unfounded.—The New-York Commercial of Thursday afternoon says—

"The wind last evening taught our citizens to anticipate the arrival of the Liverpool packet of the 8th ultimo, this morning. But it has not come. The political intelligence which we may expect in her, will probably be of high moment. The ship, we understand, will not leave Liverpool till noon of the 16th, and her news will be a week later. The *expose* of the new Minister, on the subject of reform, was to be made on the 8th. We shall probably receive that. It will be rather too soon to receive intelligence either of the submission of the Poles, or the onslaught of the Russians. But Belgium may have elected a King, and by flying in the teeth of the Holy Alliance, provoke an armed intervention—which of course would light up a general war. France is not yet quite ripe for another explosion—but it will come in due season. In England, however, and its pugnacious adjunct, Ireland, we may look for the first thrilling news. Should O'Connell be convicted, there will be disorders of passion. Should he be acquitted, there will be a row by way of triumph. Should the ministry propose too much reform, the old aristocracy will rally, and put them down.—Should they not propose what in their own view would be much, the mob will drive them out. In any event, we shall find more interesting matter than six newspapers would contain." *Balt. Pat.*

Russia and Poland.—By an Ukase of the Emperor, the property of all the Poles, situated in Russia, who have taken part in the Revolution, is placed under sequestration.—Rigorous reprisals have consequently been adopted with regard to Russian property in Poland. It is to be seized, sold, and the proceeds paid into the national treasury, within thirty days.

There seems to be great expectation that the Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, of Lancaster, will be nominated as a candidate for the Vice Presidency. We understand, that considerable interest has been made at Washington to procure the nomination of Mr. CRAWFORD as successor to Mr. CALHOUN.

Extract of a letter to the editors of the N. York Sentinel, dated

WILMINGTON, (N. C.) Jan. 7.

"There has been much shooting of negroes in this neighborhood recently, in consequence of *symptoms of liberty* having been discovered among them. These inhuman acts are kept profoundly secret—wherefore I know not. Two companies of troops have very lately been stationed here."

Baltimore Prices Current.

From the Patriot of Saturday last.

Flour,	6 50	Whiskey,	27
Wheat, (red)	1 40	Flaxseed,	1 25
Corn,	64	Cloverseed,	5 87
Oats,	35	Plaister,	4 25

MARRIED,

In Carlisle, on the 2d inst. by the Rev. J. S. Ebaugh, Mr. *Henry Murry*, to Miss *Anna Schlosser*—both of this county.

DIED,

On Saturday last, Mr. *Joseph K. M'Cullough*, of Cumberland township.

On the 28th ult. near the York Springs, *John Fickes*, Esq. aged 85 years.

On the 2d inst. Mr. *John Hildebrand*, of Reading township, aged about 46 years.

On the same day, *Amos*, son of Mr. Andrew Kuhns, of Germany township, in the 4th year of his age.

On the 3d inst. Mrs. *Anna C. Kitzmiller*, relict of Mr. J. G. Kitzmiller, deceased, of Conowago township, aged about 85 years.

On the 4th inst. Mr. *Henry Will*, of Conowago township.

Wanted Immediately,
AN APPRENTICE
NO THE
MILLERING BUSINESS.

A Lad of from 18 to 20 years of age, would meet with advantageous terms, on application to the subscriber, in Liberty township.

DAVID EICKER, SEN.

March 15. 3t

VENDUE.

WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, on MONDAY NEXT *the 21st inst.* at the house of the Subscriber, in Cumberland township,

Horses, Cows, Sheep, Hogs,

Ploughs, Harrows, 2 Waggons, Horse Gears, together with all kinds of Farming Utensils too numerous to mention. Terms made knows on day of sale by

WM. M'CLELLAN, SEN.

March 15. 1t

Valuable Property
FOR SALE.

THE FARM, formerly the Property of Col. RICHARD BROWN, situate in Straban township, Adams county, on the Conowago creek, at present in the occupancy of Mr. John Shriver, is offered for Sale on the most advantageous terms The Tract contains

330 ACRES,

more or less, of excellent land, in fine cultivation, the improvements on which are a two story

Brick HOUSE,
BANK BARN, &c.

The Property will be shewn by the Tenant, on the premises. ☞For the Terms of Sale, apply to JOHN B. M'PHERSON, Gettysburg.

March 15. tf

To all Interested.

Daniel Sheffer, Esq. surviving Wm. Scott, Esq. deceased, Judges of the Orphans' Court of Adams County, for the use of David Bosserman, vs. *Jacob Bosserman.*	No. 5. Jan. T. 1831. Alias Vend. Exponas.

March 1, 1831. On motion, RULE that the money arising from the sale of Defendant's property in the above case by the Sheriff, be appropriated to the liens, at the next April Court (4th Monday.)

GEO. WELSH, *Proth'y.*

March 15. 1c

TRY YOUR LUCK!

THE SIXTH CLASS OF THE
UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
WILL BE DRAWN ON
Saturday the 26th March.
54 *Number Lottery*—8 *Drawn Ballots*

SCHEME.

1	of	$30,000
1		10,000
1		5,000
1		4,000
1		3,000
1		2,452
5		1,000
10		800
10		500
25		200
46		100
46		80
46		60
46		50
92		40
92		30
920		20
8,280		10

Tickets, $10, Halves, $5,

Other Shares in proportion.

1. 38. 53 a Prize of $100
Sold in Second Class,
13. 28. 49. a Prize of $100
Sold in Third Class,
8. 11. 14. a Prize of $100
Sold in Fourth Class.

Besides a number of
50, 40, 30, 20 AND 10, AT
CLARKSON'S.

Gettysburg, March 15. 1d

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 5.

17 49 65 18 34 19 1 65 59 21

STRAY MARE.

WAS taken up, on the 11th inst. on the farm of the subscriber, living in Straban township, Adams county, Pa.

A Bay Mare,

about 15 hands high, supposed to be about 4 years old; the one off hind foot white; had no shoes on when taken up. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away

JOHN YEAGY.

March 15. 3t

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed *Monday the 25th day of April next*, for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at the Court house in the borough of Gettysburg. JOHN HEIDLER.

March 15. 3t

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SHEFFER and WM M'CLEAN, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 27th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday the 25th day of April next*—

Notice is hereby Given

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, and in that behalf, appertain to be done—and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Gettysburg, the 15th day of March, A. D. 1831.

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

AN ORDINANCE
For the regulation of the Market, in Gettysburg

SECT. 1. *Be it Ordained by the Town Council of the Borough of Gettysburg, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same*, That Wednesday and Saturday of every week be the days for Market, as hereinafter described. That no person or persons shall be admitted to buy any article of provision, (groceries, bread and grain only excepted) between the hours of sunset of the evenings of the days preceding the Market days, and eight o'clock in the morning of the said Market days, except in the public Market house. And that all persons shall be prohibited from retailing in shops or houses within the said Borough, all and every article or articles of provision, (groceries, all kinds of grain, and bread only excepted) without having first obtained a license for that purpose from the Burgess of the said Borough for the time being, which license the said Burgess is hereby authorised to issue, and to make an entry of such license in a book kept for the purpose. And if any person or persons shall purchase any articles of provision, except as before excepted, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, every person so offending, and being thereof legally convicted, shall forfeit and pay to the use of the corporation, the sum of Two Dollars. And if any person or persons shall, after this act shall be legally in force, sell or expose to sale any articles of provision in shops or houses within the Borough, which provisions had been bought for the purpose of sale, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, without having obtained a license as aforesaid, such person or persons shall forfeit and pay to the use of the borough the sum of Five Dollars. And all such persons as shall have obtained license as aforesaid, shall be prohibited, and they are hereby prohibited and restrained, from purchasing all and every article of provision as aforesaid, within the market hours aforesaid, above the quantity herein limited, to wit: two dozen of Eggs, four pounds of Butter, one peck of Potatoes, one peck of Fruit, twenty pounds of smoked or dried Beef, Bacon, or other meat, (except a single piece should exceed twenty pounds,)—And if any person or persons having obtained such license, shall purchase any provisions exceeding the quantity above stated, he, she or they, so offending, and being thereof legally convicted, shall forfeit and pay to the use of the borough the sum of Five Dollars, for every such offence. And that all persons are hereby prohibited and restrained from purchasing within the market hours herein limited, any greater number than three fresh slaughtered hogs; and if any person or persons shall purchase any greater quantity of fresh slaughtered hogs, against the provisions of this act, and being thereof legally convicted, shall forfeit & pay for the use of the corporation the sum of Ten Dollars. And it shall be the duty of the High Constable, Town Clerk, Clerk of the Market, and all other officers and good citizens of the said borough, to inform of and prosecute to conviction all persons so offending against the provisions of this act; and the several officers before whom such conviction shall be made, shall cause the several fines so incurred, to be levied agreeably to the charter, and paid into the hands of the Treasurer. (And all persons obtaining such licences as aforesaid, shall pay therefor to the Treasurer for the use of the borough the sum of Four Dollars per annum.)

SECT. 2. *And be it further ordained*, That if any person shall hereafter sell, or offer for sale, any Butter, which shall be found not to be of full weight, such Butter shall be forfeited for the use of the borough, to be sold by the Clerk of the Market, and the proceeds paid over into the hands of the Treasurer.

SECT. 3. *And be it further ordained*, That if any person shall bring to market for sale, unwholesome, bad or unmarketable provisions, he, she, or they, shall, for every such offence, pay a fine of Five Dollars, to be recovered for the use of the borough, and that the said provisions shall be removed by the Clerk of the Market, at the expense of the owner, or person offering the same for sale.

SECT. 4. *And be it further ordained*, That the Town Clerk be directed to record in the Town Book, the occupant and number of all the Stalls in the Market-house, and that he deliver a copy of the same to the Treasurer, and that no butcher or victualler be permitted, from and after the first day of May next, to occupy any stall or stalls therein, unless he obtain every year, or every quarter, license or written permission therefor, to be signed by the Chief Burgess or Assistant, and countersigned by the Treasurer, which same shall not be countersigned by the Treasurer before the payment in advance, for the term of said occupation, by the said butcher or victualler, to the Treasurer, at the rate of Five Dollars per annum for each stall he shall so occupy, nor until the full payment of all arrearages if any such there be And if any butcher or victualler shall occupy any of said stalls, without having first obtained such license or permission, signed and countersigned as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay to the use of the borough the sum of One Dollar for each Market day he shall so occupy the same.

SECT 5. *And be it further ordained*, That to secure fairness in buying and selling, and to preserve peace and good order in market, that any person using any fraud, force or violence, in the act of purchasing any article or articles of provision, or who shall remove or attempt to remove the same without the consent of the owner, he, or she, shall instantly be obliged by the Clerk of the Market, upon the complaint of the owner or any other person, to restore the same, and shall moreover pay for every such offence the sum of One Dollar.

SECT 6. *And be it further ordained*, That if any person or persons shall use any other fraudulent or dishonest practice, either in buying or selling during market hours, in the market place, (not herein specially provided for) and being thereof legally convicted, shall forfeit and pay the sum of One Dollar for every such offence.

SECT. 7. *And be it further ordained*, That the Clerk of the Market shall keep always for the use of the corporation, exact standard weights and measures, as at present fixed by the laws of Pennsylvania, and that it shall be his duty once in every three months, or oftener if he shall be thereto required, to try the weights and measures of all inhabitants of the said borough, who buy or sell by weight or measure, and all and every weight or measure used in the said borough either for selling or buying, which shall be found either greater or less than the standard weight or measure, shall be taken into the custody of the said Clerk, whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the Burgess or either of them, to reduce or to increase the same to the true standard, and the expense of doing the same shall be paid by the person owning or occupying the said weights or measures, and if any person or persons within the said borough shall knowingly sell any article by weight or measure under the just standard so to be kept, or shall buy by any weight or measure above such standard, he, she or they, on being thereof duly convicted, for every such offence shall forfeit and pay for the use of the corporation the sum of ten dollars, and shall also forfeit the said weights or measures. And if any inhabitant within the said borough, using any weights or measures for the purpose of buying or selling, shall refuse, on demand being made in the day time by the said Clerk of the Market, to produce or deliver the said weights or measures by which he either buys or sells, to the said Clerk, for the purpose of being tested by the said standard weights and measures, and being thereof legally convicted, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay to the use of the said corporation the sum of twenty dollars. And it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Market to attend every market morning in the Market-house, where the said standard weights and measures shall be kept, in the house provided for keeping the same, and all articles offered for sale (other than butter, put up in precise quantity) the price of which shall depend upon weight or measure, shall, if brought to the said house, be by him justly weighed and measured, and he shall be paid by the seller for weighing each draft not exceeding ten pounds, one cent; and if over ten and not exceeding twenty pounds, two cents; and if exceeding twenty and not exceeding fifty pounds, three cents; and if more than fifty and not exceeding one hundred pounds, four cents; and if more than one hundred pounds six cents; and for measuring all kinds of articles sold by the bushel, or less quantity, he shall receive under half a bushel, one cent for each measure; if above half a bushel and not more than one bushel, two cents; and two cents for every bushel he shall have so measured in addition. And if the said Clerk shall be called upon by any person or persons buying or selling any articles by weight or measure, to weigh or measure the same at any other time than on the morning of the prescribed market days and within market hours, the seller shall pay to the said Clerk double the rates above mentioned. (And the said Clerk of the Market shall be paid out of the borough stock, twenty five cents for each Market day that he shall duly and faithfully attend the said Market and perform the duties herein prescribed, besides the fees allowed by this act for weighing and measuring. And the said Clerk shall be allowed out of the fines and forfeitures incurred under the provisions of this act, the further sum of five dollars per annum, as a full compensation for testing all weights and measures, as herein prescribed. And it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Market to cause the Market-house to be swept clean on the day preceding each Market day, for which he shall be allowed the sum of five dollars per annum.)

SECT. 8. *And be it further ordained*, That no butcher's blocks or benches shall be suffered to remain in the Market-house except in market hours, unless the same shall be so fixed under the stalls of the Market, that no filth or uncleanness can be attached to them.—And no person shall bring within the Market-house, or within the lines of the posts or foot pavements set round the same, any carts, drays, cars, or other carriages; and every person offending in the premises, shall, on information being made to the Clerk of the Market or on view of the said Clerk, forfeit and pay the sum of two dollars. And all wheel-barrows shall, as soon as the burthen carried on them into the Market shall be discharged, shall be removed to some place without the said lines of posts and foot pavements, under the penalty of one dollar. And if any person or persons shall bring into and leave within the said Market-place or the Public square, any head, feet or other offal of any animal, he or she, so offending, shall forfeit and pay for each offence the sum of five dollars.

SECT. 9. *And be it further ordained*, That no huckster or seller of cakes, shall be permitted to occupy any stall, or sit within the said line of posts and foot pavements put round the Market-house, with intention to sell during the market hours, under the penalty of one dollar, to be paid forthwith to the Clerk of the Market.

Enacted and ordained in Town Council, March 7, 1831.

WM. M'PHERSON, *Pres't.*

Attest—R. SMITH, *Clerk.*

Gettysburg, March 15. 3t

Notice is hereby Given,

TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

VALENTINE STEAR,

LATE of Germany township, Adams county, deceased, to wit:—John Stear, Michael Stear, Polly, intermarried with Henry Stonebraker, Jacob, now deceased, leaving minors, Elias, Jesse and Jonas Stear; Susanna, intermarried with John Yagerline; Molly, intermarried with Henry ——; and Catharine Stear—or the Guardians of such as are minors—that an

INQUEST

will be held on *Friday the 8th day of April next*, on a certain Tract of Land, situate in Germany township, Adams county, adjoining lands of George Arnold and others, containing One Hundred Acres, more or less—to make Partition thereof to and among all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will conveniently accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof, then to value and appraise the whole undivided.

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, March 8, 1831. } tf

FLOUR.

The entire exports of flour from the United States to all parts of the world in the year 1830, ending 30th Sept. was 1,225,881 barrels.

And of wheat,	45,289 bushels.
Which exceeds the average exports for 8 years previous about	400,000 barrels.
And of wheat,	20,000 bushels
The average exports of flour to G Britain from the U. States, for 8 years past, amount to	94,574 barrels
But, owing to a deficiency of crop in England in 1828, our exports there for 1829, to meet said deficiency, increased and amounted that year to	221,176 barrels.
And, owing to the deficiency of crop there in 1829, our exports in 1830, ending 30th Sept. last, amounted to	326,182 barrels.
Which exceeded the average exports of 8 years previous,	231,608 barrels.

During this period, it will be borne in mind, that the grain countries of the continent of Europe furnished large supplies to Great Britain, and when the ports opened in England last summer, a very large stock of grain and flour then in bond, was entered for consumption—so that, at the close of 1830, (two months since,) there was not remaining in bond in all Great Britain, in wheat and flour to exceed 180,000 barrels flour.

We now come to the probable demand in England for the year 1831.

The consumption of Great Britain is estimated at something like 14 millions of quarters, or say 112 millions bushels. The deficiency of the crop of 1830 is variously estimated—some say 1-5, some 1-4; and Ireland, a usual supply country, is said to be shorter. Circular statements from sources in which much confidence is placed, estimate the quantity that will be required in England before the next harvest—from abroad—at two millions of quarters—equal to, say three millions and a half barrels of Flour.

The next inquiry is, whence is England to get this supply? or even the half of it, without occasioning serious advances in the countries whence these supplies are drawn.

The reports from all the Grain countries in Europe announce short crops—and some of them, instead of furnishing supplies, are more likely to need supplies themselves, and the disturbed state of the Grain countries themselves—and the existence there of large embodied armies—even should no war occur, increases the difficulty of furnishing supplies to England. All now concur that the main supplies for England are looked to from the U. States.

It then behooves us to look at home and estimate our ability to furnish—having regard to our own wants for consumption, and that of markets about us on this side of the ocean, mainly depending upon us.

The ports of England will no doubt be open by or before the close of April—and as the stock in bond to be entered, will be far short of former periods, there is scarcely a doubt also that the ports will continue to remain open up to the result of the harvest. If the statements and estimates of deficiency and supplies prove any way near correct, a wide allowance may be made for error or exaggeration, and still leave us a market in England for the export of Flour there for the year 1831, ending in September, equal to our entire exports to all places in 1830; and which exports, from official data, may be seen to have exceeded the average exports of 8 years past about 400,000 barrels.

We have no data to estimate the extent of the crops of 1830 in the United States—but whether abundant or otherwise, it should be remembered that our own consumption is vastly and rapidly increasing.

We wish to be understood as abstaining from the expression of our own opinions—but would commend the consideration of the above to those who may feel an interest in examining into and testing its correctness. To the manufacturing interest of our country, it may be found to involve a serious inquiry. A period may be at hand, furnishing an illustration of the truth that the corner stone of national prosperity and wealth is its agricultural resources, and out of its abundance grow up all other interests. Without it, a nation must depend mainly on the political policy or calamities of other nations.—The low cost of a loaf of bread enters more in aid of protection to manufactures, than we are apt to allow. If the calamities of other nations offer us high rates for comestibles, a tariff of protection *may* be found inadequate to keep spindles profitably employed.

Boston Gazette.

Extraordinary Performance on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway.—On Saturday last the Majestic, a new engine which has just been put on the railway, travelled six times between Liverpool and Manchester, a distance of one hundred and eighty miles!—The total quantity of goods conveyed backwards and forwards amounted to one hundred and forty-two tons! The same engine travelled on Monday one hundred and twenty miles, with loads similar to those taken on Saturday. There are now ten engines of Mr. Stephenson employed on the rail-way.

[*Liverpool Times.*

It appears by the foregoing account of the performance on the Liverpool and Manchester Rail-Way, that an Engine has transported one hundred and forty two tons of freight one hundred and eighty miles in one day, making six trips between those two towns, and that on the next day the same Steam Engine travelled one hundred and twenty miles with similar loads.

The transportation of one hundred and forty-two tons, one hundred and eighty miles, is equivalent to the conveyance of one ton four thousand two hundred and sixty miles. Now, if, as is stated, the cost of fuel, oil, attendance and all other charges, requisite to the operations of a Locomotive Engine, be only $5 a day, it follows that, when once a Rail Road is completed, and all its machinery prepared for operations, four thousand two hundred and sixty tons may be transported one mile for five dollars, or one hundred tons one mile for 12 cents. When these results are applied to our own road it will be seen that estimating ten barrels of flour for a ton the transportation of one hundred barrels one hundred miles would cost 120 cents. *Balt. Gaz.*

From a Postscript in the New-York Com.

Insurrection in Martinique.—At a late hour we received Martinique papers to the 16th of February, from which we have translated the following:

On the 13th of February, an insurrection broke out among the negroes. They had fired the town, a part of which was burnt to ashes. A large number had been apprehended, and many of the ring leaders were shot.—Their plea was that, as the French had obtained their freedom in France, they determined to follow their example.

GOVERNMENT OF MARTINIQUE.

DECREE.

We, the Governor of Martinique;

Considering that an armed rebellion has broken out at *Saint-Pierre* on the 9th of this month, that fire has consumed many houses in this city, that eleven plantations have been ravaged by conflagration, that the slaves have made use of fire arms and cutlasses to repel the militia, the soldiers of the line and the marines, who were sent to these places to oppose the progress of the fire:—

Considering that in the night of the 10th of this month, new fires occurred in two plantations of Grand Ause, and in a plantation of Vauclin, notwithstanding the example of the arrest of one hundred and twenty-six negroes, male and female:—

Considering that at this time there is reason to fear, that these fires may be spread in the colony; considering that the most energetic measures have been taken to secure the colony of Martinique from the new ravages with which it is threatened, but that in case these measures should be ineffectual, it is of the greatest importance to deter the guilty, and by the promptitude of the punishments which shall be inflicted on the authors, favorers and accomplices of the crimes which may be committed: Considering further, our decree of the 10th of this month, by which we have placed the colony in a state of siege: Considering that, in pursuance of our decree of the 11th of this month, the second article of the above referred to decree, creating a military armistice, has been reported: And considering the 297th article and those following it of the ordinance of the 24th of September, 1828,—on the proposition of the Procureur-General of the King, and by the advice of the Privy Counsel and in virtue of the extraordinary powers vested in us by the ordinance of the 31st of August, 1830, which suspends the execution of the 180th article of the ordinance of the 9th of February, 1827:

We have decreed and do decree as follows:

Art. 1. A Military Court (cour prevotole) is established in Martinique; its duration is fixed at six months. It will sit in St. Pierre.

Art. 2. The Court shall have jurisdiction over those, without distinction of class or profession, civil or military, who shall be accused of having committed one of the crimes specified in the penal code, by articles 75 to 85 inclusively, &c.

Art. 3. The members of the Court shall be;—Richard De Lucy, Counsellor of the Royal Court, President.

[Here follow the names of the Members.]

Bell's London Weekly Messenger sees France in a very dismal light. In a recent number the editor observes—

"In France, religion scarcely seems named, but to be insulted by the Liberals of the age; and almost the semblance of a National religion appears to be abolished—France and all her institutions are fast sinking in the gulph of impiety and atheism."

"That France is at present in this condition no human being can doubt, inasmuch as the armed shopkeepers of Paris, and the boys of the Polytechnic [illegible] are the only [illegible] barrier against public disorder; and in consequence, they assume a power to dictate to the King. The National Guards are the rulers of France.

"France at the present moment is in a condition of general disturbance; she is in a frenzy of change, and scarcely knows what it is to enjoy a lucid interval of sobriety. Whilst all these elements are in a state of fusion, it is impossible to say into what form or mould they may at length run. Our own notion is—that she is fast hastening into a republic; for we shall not consider her Government to be less republican, because a state image with a crown is placed at the head of affairs."

Polish Ladies turned Soldiers.—Under date of Warsaw, Dec. 31, we read—that Madame E. B. has made an appeal to her country women, to induce them to form a regiment to be called the regiment of the Sarmate Women, to furnish the troops with linen and provisions. Their uniform is to be a yellow robe, a white mantle, with a confederatka for a head dress, and a pair of pistols at the girdle.

Kentucky.—The general election in Kentucky, which takes place in August next, will be looked to with much interest. The Legislature of that State having postponed the election of a Senator to Congress until the next session, the Senators and Representatives will be chosen with special reference to that object. Twelve members of Congress are also to be elected. Both parties are already organizing their forces—meetings have been called in several counties to nominate candidates—the strength of parties will therefore be fairly tried. If the friends of domestic industry and internal improvements be true to their principles, in the coming struggle, the result cannot be doubtful *Nat. Int.*

Remarkable Change in the Channel of the Mississippi.—By the steamer Brandywine, we have (says the New-Orleans Mercantile Advertiser,) the confirmation of a long expected cut-off in this river. At the well known curve opposite the mouth of Red river, the current burst across the neck of land, by the aid of Capt. Shrive, and has made a channel four hundred yards wide and about four fathoms deep already. Flat boats and rafts have descended through it with tremendous velocity; and the Brandywine wouuld have done the same, but for the business on the other route. The distance between this and Natchez is thus shortened about thirty miles by one small cut-off—and should the same thing occur at the Tunica Bend, (which is extremely probable,) the distance will be lessened one hundred miles!

CINCINNATI, OHIO, March 1.

The public landing in front of this city has presented a very animated scene since the opening of the river navigation. On Friday last there were at one time *sixteen* steam boats in port, most of them of the largest class, busily engaged in discharging and receiving freight; and there have been generally a dozen here each day since. On Saturday EIGHT *large steam boats arrived here from New-Orleans*, and there were four other arrivals from different places: on that, and the previous day *fifteen* steam boats departed, most of them downwards.

The whole of the landing from Main street to Broadway has been almost constantly crowded with horses and drays and goods and the persons employed in receiving and forwarding the various articles of merchandize and produce. The contemplation of this bustle of business is truly gratifying, and exhibits in a striking manner the powerful influence of steam in advancing the prosperity of Cincinnati. The river is quite full, but is falling slowly.

CENTREVILLE, Indiana, Feb 26.

DISTRESSING!!

We were informed a few days since, by a gentleman traveller, from the West, that during the severe weather, a man, about 45 years of age, his wife, six children, and four horses, were frozen to death on the great prairie, in Illinois. When discovered, the mother lay with a small child in her arms—five other children around her—the father, with an axe and flint in his hands, as if he had been trying to strike fire—part of a waggon was cut into small pieces for kindling, and all the horses in a heap, stiff in their harness. The name of the unfortunate family, or where they were from, was not ascertained when our informant passed along.

The Election of Representatives to Congress was to have taken place in New Hampshire on Tuesday last. It is hotly contested between the friends of the present Administration of the General Government, with John Brodhead at the head of their ticket, and the National Republicans headed by Ichabod Bartlet.

Those who have paid attention to the Journal of Proceedings in the Supreme Court of the United States, now sitting, will have seen that the promised motion, in that Court, by Counsel for the Cherokees, was made on Saturday last. The *argument* of that case is, we understand, to be continued on Saturday next, by Mr. SERGEANT, by whom the motion was made. The case is one of great interest and importance. *Nat. Int.*

Roman Liberality.—We are informed say the Albany Daily Advertiser, that letters have been received from the Right Rev. Bishop Dubois, Catholic Bishop of New-York, stating that he had received from the Pope (lately deceased) the sum of ten thousand crowns, towards building a college in the Hudson river. The contemplated college will cost, it is estimated, about $100,000.

Spinning wheels were first invented at Brunswick, in Germany, in 1630.

Population of Cities and Towns.

Under the new census the cities and towns of the United States, which contain a population exceeding 5000, will rank in the following order:—

1 New-York,	213,170
2 Philadelphia,	161,412
3 Baltimore,	80,519
4 Boston and Charleston,	70,164
5 New-Orleans,	48,467
6 Charleston, S. C.	30,289
7 Cincinnati and suburbs,	26,513
8 Albany,	24,516
9 Washington,	18,823
10 Providence,	17,832
11 Pittsburg,	17,365
12 Richmond,	16,085
13 Rochester,	
14 Salem,	13,826
15 Portland,	12,601
16 Brooklyn,	12,403
17 Troy, N. Y.	11,405
18 Newark, N. J.	10,900
19 New-Haven,	10,663
20 Louisville,	10,126
21 Norfolk,	9,800
22 Hartford,	9,617
23 Georgetown, D. C.	9,141
24 Utica,	8,324
25 Petersburg,	8,300
26 Alexandria,	8,221
27 Lancaster, Pa.	7,684
28 New-Bedford, Mass.	7,547
29 Savannah,	7,473
30 Middletown, Conn.	6,876
31 Augusta, Geo.	6,696
32 Wilmington, Del.	6,626
33 Springfield, Mass.	6,496
34 Lowell, do.	6,477
35 Newburyport,	6,375
36 Buffalo, N. Y.	6,353
37 Lynn, Mass.	6,130
38 Lexington, Ky.	6,078
39 Cambridge, Mass.	6,071
40 Newport,	6,010
41 St. Louis,	5,852
42 Taunton, Mass.	5,798
43 Reading,	5,621
44 Nashville,	5,560
45 Wheeling,	5,211
46 York, Pa.	5,207
47 Marblehead, Mass.	5,181
48 Roxbury, do.	5,166

The decision of the King of the Netherlands, respecting the Eastern Boundary, seems not to be pleasing to either of the parties immediately interested.—The House of Representatives of the State of Maine, went suddenly into secret session on Monday last, on motion of Mr. Deane. The proceedings in this session, which are supposed to relate to the Boundary question, were transmitted to the President of the United States. The Portland Courier says that, as far as it has been able to ascertain public opinion on the subject, the people of Maine are not satisfied with the decision. *Nat. Int.*

The Siamese Twins.—The New-York Gazette of Monday says: These interesting boys who left this country about fifteen months since for England, arrived here yesterday in the packet ship Cambria, Captain Moore, from London. We have seen them since landing, and are happy to say that they are very much improved in appearance.

Personalities.—An English paper gives an account of a brief but very candid conversation which took place between Mr. O'Connell and the Marquis of Anglesea, on the subject of personalities, in which the anxiety of both to spare each other's private feelings, and to consider each other solely in a political point of view, was remarkably illustrated. The Irish orator told the Marquis, that although strong excitement and regard for his country might induce him to speak of his Lordship in his public character with some severity, still *he meant nothing personal towards him.* To this the Marquis replied, by requesting Mr. O'Connell in future to be a little more moderate and cool in his political expressions; "And," said he, "Mr. O'Connell, you *may* one day go too far; and if, after this warning, you continue as violent, should you come *to be hanged*, you must not consider it *meant as any thing personal towards you!*"

The Philadelphia United States Gazette informs us that a professional gentleman of that city has invented, and nearly finished a chair, which affords to the occupant all the advantages of equestrian exercises. By a very slight movement of a screw, or a small crank, effected by the occupant of the chair, without any considerable effort, the motions can be varied from an imitation of trotting, to that of galloping, racking, pacing, &c.

The whole machinery of the administration is out of order at Washington, and we may soon expect results therefrom that cannot fail of being useful, if properly employed, to our honest opposition. It is said that *twenty two* of the Virginia delegation have *seceded*, and will give a public dinner to Mr Calhoun, as he passes through Richmond.

We hear that a correspondence between General Jackson and General Haynes, was suddenly closed by the former returning to the latter his letter with the simple but expressive comment "INSOLENT" marked upon it.

These rumors appear to be well founded, and if they were recorded as known facts, they could excite no astonishment. It is the natural, the unavoidable consequence of such associations—it is what was foretold. A double or doubtful policy cannot and will not be tolerated—and a *censure* cast upon what is deemed the error of one administration, is not considered enough to absolve another from a greater fault. *U. S. Gaz.*

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, March 8.

The improvement bill passed the Senate on Saturday last;

Yeas—Messrs. Blythe, Boyd, Brown, Burden, Hassinger, Houston, Jackson, of Chester, Jackson, of Huntingdon, Kerlin, Krepps, Logan, Mechling, Miller, Ringland, Robinson, Taylor, Wise, Hawkins, *Speaker*—18.

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Bartolet, Cunningham, Drumheller, Fullerton, King, Krebs, Morris, Packer, Piper, Reiff, Scott, Stoever, Sullivan, Wilber—15.

The bill in its present shape, appropriates $600,000 to the Philadelphia and Columbia rail-road; $116,170 to the canal from Columbia to Middletown; and $700,000 to the canal and slackwater navigation from Huntingdon to Hollidaysburg, and the rail road across the Allegheny mountain. The bill was returned to the House of Representatives for concurrence, where it was ordered to be printed, and made the order for this day.

In the Senate yesterday, the bill to divide the state into judicial circuits, repealing the circuit court laws, and for other purposes, was passed on third reading—Yeas 20. Nays 7.

In the House of Representatives a great number of local bills were acted on. The bill to incorporate the Farmers and Traders Bank of the city of Philadelphia, was negatived in committee of the whole, and the report of that committee agreed to by the House Yeas 52, Nays 30.

March 11.

On Tuesday last, agreeably to the order of the day, the House of Representatives proceeded to the consideration of the amendments by the Senate, to the improvement bill.

After a considerable discussion, the amendments of the Senate were not concurred in; and the bill passed the House nearly in the same form as at first.

The bill in its present shape, appropriates $600,000 to the rail-road from Philadelphia to Columbia; $116,170 to the canal from Columbia to Middletown; $125,000 to the western turnpikes; $700,000 to the canal and slackwater navigation between Huntingdon and Hollidaysburg, and the rail-road across the Allegheny mountain; $200,000 to the extension of the West Branch; $100,000 to the North Branch; $25,000 to the Lewisburg cross-cut, to be paid out of the West Branch appropriation; $100,000 to the Big Beaver; and $50,000 to the French creek. It will be returned to the Senate to-day, and will probably pass that body without any alteration.

The Improvement Bill Passed.

This morning, the Senate, after considerable discussion, receded from the amendments to the improvement bill, non-concurred in by the House of Representatives. The vote on the turnpike section was yeas 18, nays 13; and on the branch section yeas 16, nays 15. Two Senators, Messrs. Bartolet and Robinson, were absent. The bill making appropriations, as above stated, now only wants the signature of the Governor, to become a law.

MILITIA OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Adjutant General made his annual report to the Legislature a few days since, from which we copy the following statement of the militia and volunteers of the state of Pennsylvania:

Governor & Commander-in-chief,	1
Major Generals,	16
Brigadier do.	32
Adjutant do.	1
Staff and General Officers,	148
Militia, including officers,	147,710
Total,	147,908

VOLUNTEERS.

Cavalry,	2,873
Artillery,	3,661
Infantry,	16,513
Riflemen,	11,330
Total,	34,377
Grand Total,	182,285

The Adjutant General, in his report, states that the whole number of Volunteers and militia in the state, as exhibited in the report, to exceed that of last year, by 3,343. The grand total, as computed last year, was 178,942. In the present report, the total is 182,285. Of this increased number, much the greater proportionate part are volunteers. Last year there were returned of volunteers of every description, 33,048. This year they are 34,377—an increase in number of 1,329—the greater part of which are cavalry and artillery. The estimated number of infantry is considerably less, owing probably to their dissolution and forming themselves into artillery and cavalry.

Pennsylvania Reporter.

Who are the Savages?—A gentleman was recently passing through the Indian Country, in company with others. In [illegible] taining five thousand dollars in bills, was soaked through with the water.—On arriving at the next Indian dwelling he stopped, and the men and women carefully spread out his bills, and when they were thoroughly dried, returned him every dollar. Soon after, the company came near the white settlements, and were attacked by a gang of white persons, who attempted to take their horses from them; and it was only by deceiving the whites by a stratagem till they got past them, and putting spurs to their horses, that they escaped.

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The reports from all the Grain countries in Europe announce short crops—and some of them, instead of furnishing supplies, are more likely to need supplies themselves, and the disturbed state of the Grain countries themselves—and the existence there of large embodied armies—even should no war occur, increases the difficulty of furnishing supplies to England. All now concur that the main supplies for England are looked to from the U. States.

It then behooves us to look at home and estimate our ability to furnish—having regard to our own wants for consumption, and that of markets about us on this side of the ocean, mainly depending upon us.

The ports of England will no doubt be open by or before the close of April—and as the stock in bond to be entered, will be far short of former periods, there is scarcely a doubt also that the ports will continue to remain open up to the result of the harvest. If the statements and estimates of deficiency and supplies prove any way near correct, a wide allowance may be made for error or exaggeration, and still leave us a market in England for the export of Flour there for the year 1831, ending in September, equal to our entire exports to all places in 1830; and which exports, from official data, may be seen to have exceeded the average exports of 8 years past about 400,000 barrels.

We have no data to estimate the extent of the crops of 1830 in the United States—but whether abundant or otherwise, it should be remembered that our own consumption is vastly and rapidly increasing.

We wish to be understood as abstaining from the expression of our own opinions—but would commend the consideration of the above to those who may feel an interest in examining into and testing its correctness. To the manufacturing interest of our country, it may be found to involve a serious inquiry. A period may be at hand, furnishing an illustration of the truth that the corner stone of national prosperity and wealth is its agricultural resources, and out of its abundance grow up all other interests. Without it, a nation must depend mainly on the political policy or calamities of other nations—The low cost of a loaf of bread enters more in aid of protection to manufactures, than we are apt to allow. If the calamities of other nations offer us high rates for comestibles, a tariff of protection *may* be found inadequate to keep spindles profitably employed.

Boston Gazette.

Extraordinary Performance on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway.—On Saturday last the Majestic, a new engine which has just been put on the railway, travelled six times between Liverpool and Manchester, a distance of one hundred and eighty miles!—The total quantity of goods conveyed backwards and forwards amounted to one hundred and forty-two tons! The same engine travelled on Monday one hundred and twenty miles, with loads similar to those taken on Saturday. There are now ten engines of Mr. Stephenson employed on the rail-way.

Liverpool Times.

It appears by the foregoing account of the performance on the Liverpool and Manchester Rail-Way, that an Engine has transported one hundred and forty two tons of freight one hundred and eighty miles in one day, making six trips between those two towns, and that on the next day the same Steam Engine travelled one hundred and twenty miles with similar loads.

The transportation of one hundred and forty-two tons, one hundred and eighty miles, is equivalent to the conveyance of one ton four thousand two hundred and sixty miles. Now, if, as is stated, the cost of fuel, oil, attendance and all other charges, requisite to the operations of a Locomotive Engine, be only $5 a day, it follows that, when once a Rail Road is completed, and all its machinery prepared for operations, four thousand two hundred and sixty tons may be transported one mile for five dollars, or one hundred tons one mile for 12 cents. When these results are applied to our own road it will be seen that estimating ten barrels of flour for a ton the transportation of one hundred barrels one hundred miles would cost 120 cents. *Balt. Gaz.*

From a Postscript in the New-York Com.

Insurrection in Martinique.—At a late hour we received Martinique papers to the 16th of February, from which we have translated the following:

On the 13th of February, an insurrection broke out among the negroes. They had fired the town, a part of which was burnt to ashes. A large number had been apprehended, and many of the ring leaders were shot.—Their plea was that, as the French had obtained their freedom in France, they determined to follow their example.

GOVERNMENT OF MARTINIQUE.

DECREE.

We, the Governor of Martinique:

Considering that an armed rebellion has broken out at *Saint-Pierre* on the 9th of this month, that fire has consumed many houses in this city, that eleven plantations have been ravaged by conflagration, that the slaves have made use of fire arms and cutlasses to repel the militia, the soldiers of the line and the marines, who were sent to these places to opposs the progress of the fire:—

Considering that in the night of the 10th of this month, new fires occurred in two plantations of Grand Anse, and in a plantation of Vauclin, notwithstanding the example of the arrest of one hundred and twenty-six negroes, male and female:—

Considering that at this time there is reason to fear, that these fires may be spread in the colony; considering that the most energetic measures have been taken to secure the colony of Martinique from the new ravages with which it is threatened, but that in case these measures should be ineffectual, it is of the greatest importance to deter the guilty, and by the promptitude of the punishments which shall be inflicted on the authors, favorers and accomplices of the crimes which may be committed: Considering further, our decree of the 10th of this month, by which we have placed the colony in a state of siege: Considering that, in pursuance of our decree of the 11th of this month, the second article of the above referred to decree, creating a military armistice, has been reported: And considering the 297th article and those following it of the ordinance of the 24th of September, 1828,—on the proposition of the Procureur-General of the King, and by the advice of the Privy Counsel and in virtue of the extraordinary powers vested in us by the ordinance of the 31st of August, 1830, which suspends the execution of the 180th article of the ordinance of the 9th of February, 1827:

We have decreed and do decree as follows:

Art. 1. A Military Court (cour prevotole) is established in Martinique: its duration is fixed at six months. It will sit in St. Pierre.

Art. 2. The Court shall have jurisdiction over those, without distinction of class or profession, civil or military, who shall be accused of having committed one of the crimes specified in the penal code, by articles 75 to 85 inclusively, &c.

Art 3. The members of the Court shall be:—Richard De Lucy, Counsellor of the Royal Court, President.

[Here follow the names of the Members.]

Bell's London Weekly Messenger sees France in a very dismal light. In a recent number the editor observes—

"In France, religion scarcely seems named, but to be insulted by the Liberals of the age; and at most the semblance of a National religion appears to be abolished France and all her institutions are fast sinking in the gulph of impiety and atheism."

"That France is at present in this condition no human being can doubt, inasmuch as the armed shopkeepers of Paris, and the boys of the Polytechnic and Medical School, are the only feeble barrier against public disorder; and in consequence, they assume a power to dictate to the King. The National Guards are the rulers of France.

"France at the present moment is in a condition of general disturbance: she is in a frenzy of change, and scarcely knows what it is to enjoy a lucid interval of sobriety. Whilst all these elements are in a state of fusion, it is impossible to say into what form or mould they may at length run. Our own notion is—that she is fast hastening into a republic; for we shall not consider her Government to be less republican, because a state image with a crown is placed at the head of affairs."

Polish Ladies turned Soldiers—Under date of Warsaw, Dec. 31, we read—that Madame F. B. has made an appeal to her country women, to induce them to form a regiment to be called the regiment of the Sarmate Women, to furnish the troops with linen and provisions. Their uniform is to be a yellow robe, a white mantle, with a confederatka for a head dress, and a pair of pistols at the girdle.

Kentucky.—The general election in Kentucky, which takes place in August next, will be looked to with much interest. The Legislature of that State having postponed the election of a Senator to Congress until the next session, the Senators and Representatives will be chosen with special reference to that object. Twelve members of Congress are also to be elected. Both parties are already organizing their forces—meetings have been called in several counties to nominate candidates—the strength of parties will therefore be fairly tried. If the friends of domestic industry and internal improvements be true to their principles, in the coming struggle, the result cannot be doubtful *Nat. Int.*

Remarkable Change in the Channel of the Mississippi—By the steamer Brandywine, we have (says the New-Orleans Mercantile Advertiser,) the confirmation of a long expected cut-off in this river. At the well known curve opposite the mouth of Red river, the current burst across the neck of land, by the aid of Capt. Shrive, and has made a channel four hundred yards wide and about four fathoms deep already. Flat boats and rafts have descended through it with tremendous velocity; and the Brandywine wouuld have done the same, but for the business on the other route The distance between this and Natchez is thus shortened about thirty miles by one small cut-off—and should the same thing occur at the Tunica Bend, (which is extremely probable,) the distance will be lessened one hundred miles!

CINCINNATI, OHIO, March 1.

The public landing in front of this city has presented a very animated scene, since the opening of the river navigation. On Friday last there were at one time *sixteen* steam boats in port, most of them of the largest class, busily engaged in discharging and receiving freight; and there have been generally a dozen here each day since. On Saturday EIGHT *large steam boats arrived here from New-Orleans*, and there were four other arrivals from different places: on that and the previous day *fifteen* steam boats departed, most of them downwards.

The whole of the landing from Main street to Broadway has been almost constantly crowded with horses and drays and goods and the persons employed in receiving and forwarding the various articles of merchandize and produce. The contemplation of this bustle of business is truly gratifying, and exhibits in a striking manner the powerful influence of steam in advancing the prosperity of Cincinnati The river is quite full, but is falling slowly.

CENTREVILLE, Indiana, Feb 26.

DISTRESSING!!

We were informed a few days since, by a gentleman traveller, from the West, that during the severe weather, a man, about 45 years of age, his wife, six children, and four horses, were frozen to death on the great prairie, in Illinois. When discovered, the mother lay with a small child in her arms—five other children around her—the father, with an axe and flint in his hands, as if he had been trying to strike fire—part of a waggon was cut into small pieces for kindling, and all the horses in a heap, stiff in their harness. The name of the unfortunate family, or where they were from, was not ascertained when our informant passed along.

The Election of Representatives to Congress was to have taken place in New Hampshire on Tuesday last. It is hotly contested between the friends of the present Administration of the General Government, with John Brodhead at the head of their ticket, and the National Republicans headed by Ichabod Bartlet.

Those who have paid attention to the Journal of Proceedings in the Supreme Court of the United States, now sitting, will have seen that the promised motion, in that Court, by Counsel for the Cherokees, was made on Saturday last The *argument* of that case is, we understand, to be continued on Saturday next, by Mr. SERGEANT, by whom the motion was made The case is one of great interest and attraction.—*Nat. Int.*

Roman Liberality—We are informed say the Albany Daily Advertiser, that letters have been received from the Right Rev. Bishop Dubois, Catholic Bishop of New-York, stating that he had received from the Pope (lately deceased) the sum of ten thousand crowns, towards bunding a college on the Hudson river. The contemplated college will cost, it is estimated, about $100,000

Spinning wheels were first invented at Brunswick, in Germany, in 1630.

Population of Cities and Towns.

Under the new census the cities and towns of the United States, which contain a population exceeding 5000, will rank in the following order:

1 New-York,	213,170
2 Philadelphia,	161,412
3 Baltimore,	80,519
4 Boston and Charleston,	70,164
5 New-Orleans,	48,467
6 Charleston, S C.	30,289
7 Cincinnati and suburbs,	26,513
8 Albany,	24,516
9 Washington,	18,823
10 Providence,	17,832
11 Pittsburg,	17,365
12 Richmond,	16,085
13 Rochester,	
14 Salem,	13,826
15 Portland,	12,601
16 Brooklyn,	12,403
17 Troy, N. Y.	11,405
18 Newark, N. J.	10,900
19 New-Haven,	10,663
20 Louisville,	10,126
21 Norfolk,	9,800
22 Hartford,	9,617
23 Georgetown, D. C.	9,141
24 Utica,	8,324
25 Petersburg,	8,300
26 Alexandria,	8,221
27 Lancaster, Pa.	7,684
28 New-Bedford, Mass.	7,547
29 Savannah,	7,473
30 Middletown, Conn.	6,876
31 Augusta, Geo.	6,696
32 Wilmington, Del.	6,626
33 Springfield, Mass.	6,496
34 Lowell, do.	6,477
35 Newburyport,	6,375
36 Buffalo, N. Y.	6,353
37 Lynn, Mass.	6,130
38 Lexington, Ky,	6,078
39 Cambridge, Mass.	6,071
40 Newport,	6,010
41 St. Louis,	5,852
42 Taunton, Mass.	5,798
43 Reading,	5,621
44 Nashville,	5,560
45 Wheeling,	5,211
46 York, Pa.	5,207
47 Marblehead, Mass.	5,181
48 Roxbury, do.	5,166

The decision of the King of the Netherlands, respecting the Eastern Boundary, seems not to be pleasing to either of the parties immediately interested—The House of Representatives of the State of Maine, went suddenly into secret session on Monday last, on motion of Mr. Deane. The proceedings in this session, which are supposed to relate to the Boundary question, were transmitted to the President of the United States. The Portland Courier says that, as far as it has been able to ascertain public opinion on the subject, the people of Maine are not satisfied with the decision. *Nat. Int.*

The Siamese Twins.—The New-York Gazette of Monday says: These interesting boys who left this country about fifteen months since for England, arrived here yesterday in the packet ship Cambria, Captain Moore, from London. We have seen them since landing, and are happy to say that they are very much improved in appearance.

Personalities.—An English paper gives an account of a brief but very candid conversation which took place between Mr. O'Connell and the Marquis of Anglesea, on the subject of personalities, in which the anxiety of both to spare each other's private feelings, and to consider each other solely in a political point of view, was remarkably illustrated. The Irish orator told the Marquis, that although strong excitement and regard for his country might induce him to speak of his Lordship in his public character with some severity, still *he meant nothing personal towards him.* To this the Marquis replied, by requesting Mr. O'Connell in future to be a little more moderate and cool in his political expressions; "And," said he, "Mr. O'Connell, you *may* one day go too far; and if, after this warning, you continue as violent, should you come *to be hanged*, you must not consider it *meant as any thing personal towards you!*"

The Philadelphia United States Gazette informs us that a professional gentleman of that city has invented, and nearly finished a chair, which affords to the occupant all the advantages of equestrian exercises. By a very slight movement of a screw, or a small crank, effected by the occupant of the chair, without any considerable effort, the motions can be varied from an imitation of trotting, to that of galloping, racking, pacing, &c.

The whole machinery of the administration is out of order at Washington, and we may soon expect results therefrom that cannot fail of being useful, if properly employed, to our honest opposition. It is said that *twenty two* of the Virginia delegation have *seceded*, and will give a public dinner to Mr Calhoun, as he passes through Richmond.

We hear that a correspondence between General Jackson and General Haynes, was suddenly closed by the former returning to the latter his letter, with the simple but expressive comment "INSOLENT" marked upon it.

These rumors appear to be well founded, and if they were recorded as known facts, they could excite no astonishment. It is the natural, the unavoidable consequence of such associations—it is what was foretold. A double or doubtful policy cannot and will not be tolerated—and a *censure* cast upon what is deemed the error of one administration, is not considered enough to absolve another from a greater fault. *U. S. Gaz.*

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, March 8.

The improvement bill passed the Senate on Saturday last:

Yeas—Messrs. Blythe, Boyd, Brown, Burden, Hassinger, Houston, Jackson, of Chester, Jackson, of Huntingdon, Kerlin, Krepps, Logan, Mechling, Miller, Ringland, Robinson, Taylor, Wise, Hawkins, *Speaker*—18.

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Bertolet, Cunningham, Drumheller, Fullerton, King, Krebs, Morris, Packer, Piper, Reiff, Scott, Stoever, Sullivan, Wilber—15.

The bill in its present shape, appropriates $600,000 to the Philadelphia and Columbia rail-road; $116,170 to the canal from Columbia to Middletown: and $700,000 to the canal and slackwater navigation from Huntingdon to Hollidaysburg, and the rail road across the Allegheny mountain. The bill was returned to the House of Representatives for concurrence, where it was ordered to be printed, and made the order for this day.

In the Senate yesterday, the bill to divide the state into judicial circuits, repealing the circuit court laws, and for other purposes, was passed on third reading—Yeas 20, Nays 7.

In the House of Representatives a great number of local bills were acted on. The bill to incorporate the Farmers and Traders Bank of the city of Philadelphia, was negatived in committee of the whole, and the report of that committee agreed to by the House Yeas 52, Nays 30.

March 11.

On Tuesday last, agreeably to the order of the day, the House of Representatives proceeded to the consideration of the amendments by the Senate, to the improvement bill.

After a considerable discussion, the amendments of the Senate were not concurred in; and the bill passed the House nearly in the same form as at first.

The bill in its present shape, appropriates $600,000 to the rail-road from Philadelphia to Columbia; $116,170 to the canal from Columbia to Middletown; $125,000 to the western turnpikes; $700,000 to the canal and slackwater navigation between Huntingdon and Hollidaysburg, and the rail-road across the Allegheny mountain; $200,000 to the extension of the West Branch; $100,000 to the North Branch; $25,000 to the Lewisburg cross-cut, to be paid out of the West Branch appropriation; $100,000 to the Big Beaver; and $60,000 to the French creek. It will be returned to the Senate to-day, and will probably pass that body without any alteration.

The Improvement Bill Passed.

This morning, the Senate, after considerable discussion, receded from the amendments to the improvement bill, non-concurred in by the House of Representatives The vote on the turnpike section was yeas 18, nays 13; and on the branch section yeas 16, nays 15. Two Senators, Messrs. Bartolet and Robinson, were absent. The bill making appropriations, as above stated, now only wants the signature of the Governor, to become a law.

MILITIA OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Adjutant General made his annual report to the Legislature a few days since, from which we copy the following statement of the militia and volunteers of the state of Pennsylvania:

Governor & Commander-in-chief,	1	
Major Generals,	16	
Brigadier do.	32	
Adjutant do.	1	
Staff and General Officers,	148	
Militia, including officers,	147,710	
Total,		147,908
VOLUNTEERS.		
Cavalry,	2,873	
Artillery,	3,661	
Infantry,	16,513	
Riflemen,	11,330	
Total,		34 377
Grand Total,		182 285

The Adjutant General, in his report, states that the whole number of Volunteers and militia in the state, as exhibited in the report, to exceed that of last year, by 3,348. The grand total, as computed last year, was 178,942. In the present report, the total is 182,285. Of this increased number, much the greater proportionate part are volunteers. Last year there were returned of volunteers of every description, 33,048 This year they are 34,377—an increase in number of 1,329—the greater part of which are cavalry and artillery. The estimated number of infantry is considerably less, owing probably to their dissolution and forming themselves into artillery and cavalry.

Pennsylvania Reporter.

Who are the Savages?—A gentleman was recently passing through the Indian Country, in company with others In crossing a river, his pocket-book, containing five thousand dollars in bills, was soaked through with the water.—On arriving at the next Indian dwelling he stopped, and the men and women carefully spread out his bills, and when they were thoroughly dried, returned him every dollar Soon after, the company came near the white settlements, and were attacked by a gang of white persons, who attempted to take their horses from them; and it was only by deceiving the whites by a stratagem till they got past them, and putting spurs to their horses, that they escaped.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

General Post-Office Affair.

To the Honorable the Senate of the U. S.

The memorial of Abraham Bradley, late assistant Post Master General, most respectfully represents—

That after his removal from office, he, as is well known to the Senate, presented to the President of the U. States a letter, in which among other things he stated that Mr. Barry, the present Post Master General, had made an extra allowance to a Mr. Harrall, a mail contractor, and to others, as this memorialist conceived *without warrant of law.*

A copy of this letter having been called for, was presented by this memorialist to the present Select Committee of the Senate, on the Post Office Department.

During the last session of Congress, a call was made on that Department at the instance of one of the Senators from Ohio, for information relative to the extra allowances which had been made to mail contractors.

The response of the Department to that call was submitted to the view of this memorialist as containing matters in which he was deeply concerned.—Upon examining it to ascertain if his recollection of Harrall's case was correct, he was unmeasurably astonished to find that the extra allowance was there charged *to have been made by him*, acting as Post Master General. It was evident that the documents had been originally different, that an erasure had been made, and the name of this memorialist inserted. Induced by this to examine further, he found that *forty-nine* cases of extra allowance were in that document charged to have been made by him. *Thirty-six* of these were similar to the case of Harrall: the original document had been mutilated, and the name of A. Bradley, jr. acting as Post Master General, carefully inserted.

This memorialist called the attention of the Committee to these circumstances, as evidence of an attempt to impeach his testimony, and to load his official conduct with opprobrium, being public documentary proof from the books of the Department, that he had squandered the public funds during the few days he had acted as Post Master General, between the 10th of March, when Mr. McLane left the office, and the 5th of April, when Mr. Barry came into it, and that, in order to screen himself, he had charged these things upon the latter gentleman. The Committee kindly authorized a sub-committee to accompany this memorialist to the Department yesterday, the 28th inst. to ascertain whether his statements were correct. Your memorialist confidently appeals to those gentlemen, in support of the fact, that it satisfactorily appeared to them, that in this case of Harrell's as well as in every other case but one in which an erasure had been made, Mr. Barry was originally and properly charged; and that it was there asserted that these erasures had been made *by mistake*, and his name inserted *by mistake*. The gentlemen had not time to pursue their inquiry, and no examination was made into those cases originally charged to your memorialist.

In whatever manner these mutilations of the original document may have occurred, and these false amendments to it made *by mistake* or not, the effect must be, if it goes to the world, to injure, if not to destroy, a reputation upon which your memorialist, after nearly forty years public service, must mainly rely for support. The Senate has, as he has been informed, directed this report to be printed.

If this should be done, and it should with all its falsehoods and injurious tendency be spread before the people under the sanction of the Senate of the United States, your memorialist submits that great injustice must necessarily follow to him. He therefore prays that such order may be taken by the Senate as will secure his right, and especially preserve the reputation which documents published by the authority of the Senate should always possess.—And your memorialist as in duty bound, &c. ABRAHAM BRADLEY.

March 1, 1831.

[From the Cherokee Phœnix, Feb. 19.]

This week we present to our readers but half a sheet—the reason is, one of our printers has left us; and we expect another (who is a white man) to quit us very soon, either to be dragged to the Georgia penitentiary for a term not less than four years, or for his personal safety, to leave the nation, and us to shift for ourselves as well as we can. And our friends will please to remember, we cannot invite another white printer to our assistance without subjecting him to the same punishment; and to have in our employ one who has taken the oath to support the laws of Georgia which now oppress the Cherokees, is utterly out of the question. Thus is the liberty of the press guaranteed by the Constitution of Georgia.

But we will not give up the ship while it is afloat. We have intelligent youths in the nation, and we hope before long to make up our loss.

A very distressing circumstance occurred lately in this city, which should be remembered as an admonition by those persons who are prone to tamper with their constitutions, or follow the well meant, but often injurious prescriptions of "Domestic Physicians."—A young woman with sore throat, the effect of a common cold, was advised by a friend to make use of burnt alum, as "a sovereign" cure—she accordingly prepared the alum as directed, and placing it in the barrel of a quill inhaled the powder—the consequences were immediate and truly alarming—exhibiting all the symptoms of approaching death by suffocation. Providentially skillful medical assistance was soon obtained, when the patient was relieved from her perilous situation, after enduring excruciating suffering nearly two hours. *Phil. paper.*

That portion of Poland which has been incorporated with Russia, comprehends Lithuania, Samogitia, White Russia, Voltrynia, Podolia, and the Polish Ukrain. It contains a surface of 7,600 square miles (Polish) and a population of 8,800,000 souls

LAND FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams County, Will be Exposed to PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on *Tuesday the 22d day of March inst.*

A FARM,

Situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Martin Holabaugh, John Blocher and others, containing

52 ACRES,

more or less, on which are erected

Two Log Houses, and Log Barn, &c.

There is a young Orchard on the farm, also a spring of water; and Rock-creek runs along the farm. To be sold as the Estate of SAMUEL M. REED, deceased.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, when attendance will be given, and terms made known by

ALEX'R CAMPBELL, *Adm'r.*

By the Court, *JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.*

March 8. ts

NOTICE.

THOSE gentlemen who have received Proposals for the "*Republican Statesman*," a German paper, and have collected Subscribers, will please return them as soon as convenient.—The first Number of the Paper will be published on the first Wednesday in April next.

JOHN HERBST.

March 8. 3t

60,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT WANTED.

FARMERS and others having Wheat to dispose of, are hereby informed, that the Subscribers continue to purchase Wheat at

Woodberry Mills,

Situated about half a mile from the Reisters-Town Turnpike Road. Persons wishing to sell their Wheat, will please turn off at the Sign Board, a short distance below Griffith's Tavern. They may be assured of obtaining the highest Baltimore price at all times, and quick despatch given. A suitable difference paid for *WHITE WHEAT.*

TYSON & NORRIS.

Baltimore, 2d mon. 22d, 1831. 11t

Henry Stouffer,
vs.
Charles Bonner, John Bonner, William Bonner, John Black, son of Jane Black, (late Jane Bonner, deceased) William Kincaid and Hannah his wife, (late Hannah Bonner,) John Toland, and Elizabeth his wife, Robert Bonner, Francis Bonner; also the children of Martha M'Millan, (late deceased,) viz. William M'Millan, Susan M'Millan, John M'Millan, and James M'Millan Ross, the grandson of said Martha M'Millan, and son of James Ross; and the children of Alexander Bonner, deceased, viz. Amanda and John Alexander.

SUMMONS IN PARTITION, No. 4, April Term, 1831.

THESE respondents are hereby notified and summoned to be and appear before our Judges at Gettysburg, at our County Court of Common Pleas, there to be held on the *Fourth Monday in April next*, to shew wherefore—whereas they, together with this demandant, together and undivided, do hold a Tract of Land, in Latimore township, Adams county, Pa. bounded by lands of John Bonner, George Myers and others, containing about One Hundred and Fifteen Acres, more or less, with improvements—why PARTITION thereof should not be made by the Judgment of said Court, according to the laws of this Commonwealth in such cases made and provided.

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's-Office, Gettysburg, March 1, 1831. ts

☞The Editors of the "American Sentinel" will insert the above notice in their daily paper one day in each week for six weeks successively, and send on the papers, with their bill, to this Office.

HORSEBILLS neatly and promptly executed at this Office.

CHAIR FACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of Gettysburg and its vicinity, that he has on hand an elegant assortment of

Plain and Fancy CHAIRS,

& BEDSTEADS,

warranted to be of the best quality, and will be sold on accommodating terms, at his Stand in South Baltimore-street, next door north of D. Little's Coach Factory. He also returns thanks to former customers, and hopes they may not find it to their disadvantage to continue their favors.

House and Sign Painting

will be done in the best manner, and all kinds of *TURNING*, as above.

HUGH DENWIDDIE.

Gettysburg, March 8. 3t

Poor-House Accounts.

JOHN B. M'PHERSON, Treasurer, in account with the Directors of the Poor, & of the House of Employment of Adams County.

DR.	Dolls.	Cts.
To Commissioners' Orders on Wm. S. Cobean, Treasurer,	4250	00
Cash received of Mr. Culp, error in bill,	1	34
Balance due J. B. M'Pherson,	46	24¾
	$4297	58¾

CR.		
By balance last settlement,	$2	46¾
Cash paid on sundry orders for the support of out-door paupers and funeral expenses,	292	17
Stock Cattle for 1829 and '30,	120	00
J. M'Cullough, for Horse,	87	00
John Pfoutz, for fulling & carding,	33	20
J. M. Stevenson, for Groceries,	97	12
Flour, Merchandize & Groceries, (including balances of last year's bills,)	329	71
Hirelings' wages,	156	25
M. C. Clarkson, for Hardware and Sheep,	73	38
Sundry persons, for Grain & Flour,	289	42
Vegetables,	46	44
S. H. Buehler, for Drugs and Medicines,	32	90
Beef and Bacon,	211	33
Plaister,	20	00
Locust Posts,	37	50
Executing Orders,	35	30
F. Burkman, on contract for building Barn,	1350	00
Wisler and Taylor, for chopping Cord-wood, &c.	81	94
Justices' fees,	16	20
Directors, extra service,	9	00
Stevens and Fuller, Counsel Fees,	20	00
Printing,	31	00
Materials and Repairs—Hospital and Smoke-house,	201	10
Sundry Tradesmen, for work,	122	41
Steward—Cash to sundry persons,	260	00
Salary to Steward, Treasurer and Physician,	341	75
	$4297	58¾

WE, the subscribers, Auditors to settle and adjust the Public Accounts, do certify, that we have examined the items which compose the above account, and do REPORT, that they are correct, and that the balance of *Forty-Six Dollars and Twenty-Four and Three-Fourth Cents*, is due John B. M'Pherson, Treasurer—it being from the 5th day of January, 1830, to the 4th day of January, 1831, both days included.

JOHN LILLY, CHAS. KETTLEWELL, } *Aud'rs.*

PETER AUGHINBAUGH, Steward, in account with the Directors of the Poor, & of the House of Employment of Adams County.

DR.		
To balance on last settlement,	$2	23¾
Cash received from J. B. M'Pherson, Treasurer, on orders,	320	00
From Chester and Franklin counties, for supporting Paupers,	45	04
Joseph Chamberlain's Trustees,	36	81
William Weems,	2	00
Samuel Diehl and others, for Flaxseed, &c.	11	00
For Hides and Skins,	24	86
For Turkeys,	5	50
Balance in the Steward's hands,	1	88¾
	$449	33½

CR.		
By Cash paid harvest hands and hirelings,	81	03½
Tradesmen's Bills,	18	50
Waggon expenses,	19	46
J. F. Hinkle and others for Cattle,	85	75
Simpson & others for Merchandize,	66	78½
Sundry travelling Paupers,	13	37½
Postage,		75
D. Comfort and others, for Cloverseed and Grain,	36	35
Fresh Fish,	5	31
Macfarlane and Wible, for Meat,	39	04½
Fruit and Vegetables,	82	97½
	$449	33½

WE, the subscribers, Auditors to settle and adjust the Public Accounts, do certify, that we have examined the items which compose the above Account, and do REPORT, that they are correct, and that the balance of *One Dollar and Eighty-eight and Three-Fourth Cents*, is due said Steward—it being from the 5th day of January, 1830, to the 4th day of January, 1831, both days included.

JOHN LILLY, CHAS. KETTLEWELL, } *Aud'rs.*

46 Paupers remained at the Poor-house on the 6th day of January, 1830.

41 Paupers remained at the Poor-house on the 5th day of January, 1831.

10 Paupers supported out of the house, by the Institution.

75 Paupers admitted in the course of the year, including out-door Paupers.

PRODUCE OF THE FARM, FOR 1830.

210 bushels of Wheat; 428 of Rye; 75 of Corn; 155 of Oats; 8 of Cloverseed; 7 of Flaxseed; 40 of Potatoes; 36 tons of Hay; 3149 lbs. of Pork raised on the farm; 2282 lbs. of Beef; 100 yds. Linen and Cloth manufactured; Board, Hauling, and Timber for Barn, $215 73.

A Valuable TAN-YARD FOR RENT.

I will Lease my Tan-Yard, with the Dwelling-house connected with it, situated in that part of Frederick-city, commonly called Reister-Town, and directly on Patrick-street.

☞The TAN-YARD has 30 lay-away vats, 5 letches, 3 limes, 2 bates and a pool, 4 handlers, 1 large marble and 1 stone table; a patent Bark-Mill, connected with an extensive and secure bark-shed—A plentiful supply of fine water conducted by pipes is constantly flowing into the yard. The yard is well situated for the convenient and successful prosecution of the Tanning business.

The Dwelling is a comfortable two-story BRICK HOUSE, with extensive BACK BUILDINGS, a large BRICK STABLE, and all necessary Out-houses, & a large Garden connected with it.

Possession can be had on the 1st day of April. For terms apply to the subscriber living near Frederick, or to William Shellman, who now resides on the premises.

JACOB SHELLMAN.

Frederick, Feb. 15. 6t

ATKINSON'S CASKET.

Gems of Literature, Wit and Sentiment.

EACH No. of this popular monthly periodical for 1831, will contain 48 *or more* royal octavo pages of letter press, closely printed on fine type and good paper, forming at the end of the year a volume of about 600 pages.—Price $2 50 a year in advance.

Every No. will be embellished with one elegant Copperplate, and several handsome Wood Engravings, Music, and illustrations of Botany, besides a beautiful Title Page, and a general index for the volume. The copperplates will embrace Portraits of our most distinguished men, *the Fashions*, Views and Fancy Pieces, equal to those of *any periodical in the United States.*

An elegant plate of the latest *Fashions* will be published in the January No. One of the Figures a full length Portrait of Queen Adelaide, of England; a Lady in Ball Dress; a Walking Dress, and Cap and Turban, of the newest style.

The February No. will contain a splendid Portrait of Washington. An elegant Scripture Piece for March, is in the hands of the Engraver. The subsequent engravings will be of the best quality.

Liberal premiums have been offered for choice original contributions. And especial care will be taken to have the selections of the most interesting and instructive matter, consisting of Moral Tales, Biography, Historical Sketches, Poetry, light readings, &c.

The Volumes of the Casket for 1827, 1828, 1829, and 1830, embellished with a great number of Engravings, bound or in Nos. may still be had, price $2 50 a volume. This may be the last opportunity of obtaining complete sets. But a small number, over what is required for subscribers, will be published in 1831. Address (orders post paid)

SAMUEL C. ATKINSON,
112 Chesnut-street, Philadelphia.

Feb. 22.

TRIED & HIGHLY APPROVED

Valuable Medicines.

☞*Prevention better than Cure.*☜

LEE'S FAMOUS ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.
25 AND 50 CENTS PER BOX.

THE operation of these Pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used in safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

The proprietor confidently recommends the timely use of these Pills, as a preventive and cure of Bilious, Yellow, and Malignant Fevers.

☞Please inquire for 'LEE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,' with the signature of NOAH RIDGELY, (late Michael Lee & Co.) as none others are genuine.

Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges, a most powerful medicine, removes and destroys all kinds of worms.

Lee's Elixir, a sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, catarrhs, asthmas, sore throats and consumptions.

Lee's Nervous Cordial, an excellent medicine for all nervous affections, weakness, pains in the loins, back, &c.

Lee's Essence of Mustard—No medicine ever excelled this in curing rheumatism, sprains, bruises, frosted feet, &c.

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, a never failing cure.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment, warranted to cure the ITCH by one application.

Lee's Persian Lotion, an excellent medicine for curing tetters, ring-worms, prickly heat, &c.

Lee's Vegetable Indian Specific, an effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhœa.

Lee's Tooth ache Drops, which gives immediate relief.

Lee's Tooth Powder, which cleanses and beautifies the teeth.

Lee's Eye Water, a certain cure for sore eyes.

Lee's Anbdyne Elixir, for the cure of head aches.

Lee's Corn Plaster, for removing and destroying corns.

☞Country merchants and all others who purchase to sell again, by applying to the proprietor, No 68, Hanover street, Baltimore, can obtain them on such liberal terms as will insure them a great profit.

☞CAUTION.—None are genuine without the makers name to them, Noah Ridgely, (late Michael Lee & Co.)

☞Hundreds of cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines, could be given, did the limits of a newspaper admit of it.

***SAMUEL H. BUEHLER will constantly keep a fresh supply of the above celebrated Medicines, at his Apothecary and Drug Store, Gettysburg.

Dec. 21. eow10t

☞BLANKS, of all kinds, for sale at this Printing-Office.

CATHARINE WOLF, late Decker, by her next friend, Peter Diehl,
vs.
ABRAHAM WOLF.

Alias Subpœna for a DIVORCE.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to

Abraham Wolf.

YOU are hereby commanded, as you were before commanded, that you be and appear, in your own proper person, before the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, at Gettysburg, on the *Fourth Monday of April next*, to shew cause, if any you have, why the said Catharine Wolf, your wife, should not be divorced from the bonds of Matrimony, agreeably to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Feb. 15, 1831. } tc

J. B. DANNER,

Still continues the

SILVER PLATING,

In all its various branches—and at as low a rate as any other man in the State. He is thankful for past favors; and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

☞Orders from a distance will be thankfully received, and attended to with promptness.

Gettysburg, Sept. 14. tf

☞PRICES REDUCED
AT THE

Drug Warehouse,

No. 107, Market street below Third,

PHILADELPHIA.

JUST received, in addition to an extensive Stock of *Drugs and Medicines*, a supply of JERSEY WINDOW GLASS, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, 9 by 11, 9 by 12, 10 by 12, and the larger sizes, superior in quality to any heretofore brought to this market for sale, for account, & at the prices of the manufacturer.

Also, an extensive assortment of VIALS & BOTTLES, embracing every variety, which will be sold by the printed price current of the manufacturer.

In the selection and preparation of *Medicines, Chemicals, &c.* the greatest care is observed to have them of the best quality, and they are accordingly *warranted genuine.*

Druggists, Storekeepers, and others, are respectfully invited to call, or address by letter

JOSHUA C. JENKINS,
Philadelphia.

10th mo. 19th, 1830. 6m

SHOEMAKERS,

CALL AT

CLARKSON'S,

And see a very handsome and large Assortment of the Newest Fashioned

LASTS,

JUST RECEIVED.

Nov. 23. tf

NEW LITERARY PREMIUMS.

THE ARIEL,

Volume 5, for 1831—with 12 Splendid Engravings.

THIS very popular Literary Journal, published every other Saturday, at $1 50 per annum, will commence a new Volume on the 14th of May, 1831. Each No. is printed on an imperial sheet of fine white paper, making 16 pages, or 416 in a year, adapted expressly for binding. The volume will be embellished with *twelve* beautiful copperplate engravings, prepared expressly for the Ariel, and principally of American scenes and incidents.

Its contents are Tales, Essays, Poetry, Sketches, Biography, Anecdotes, Miscellany, &c. from the most popular English and American Magazines, Annuals, &c. with copious original contributions of value. The great and increasing popularity of the Ariel has induced the Editor to offer the following

LITERARY PREMIUMS.

1. Any person who will procure seven subscribers, and forward $10, shall receive a copy gratis.

2. For ten subscribers, and $15, a copy of the Pearl (a Philadelphia Annual) for 1830 and 1831, the two containing *fifteen* beautiful engravings, and a copy of the Ariel.

3. For twenty subscribers, and the subscription money, the Pearl for 1830 and 1831, and the Atlantic Souvenir and Boston Token for 1831, elegantly bound, the four containing near 45 splendid engravings, and the Ariel.

4. For twenty-eight subscribers, and subscription money, Hume, Smollett and Bissett's *History of England*, in 9 large volumes, with 9 fine engravings, elegantly bound, also the Ariel.

These works are warranted perfect, and will be delivered free of cost in Baltimore, Charleston, New Orleans, Pittsburg, New York, and at the Ariel office, or sent as otherwise directed, but in that case at the owner's risk. Orders may be sent in immediately and the premiums will be promptly forwarded. Specimens of the Ariel will be forwarded on application, post paid, to such as wish to possess themselves of any of the premiums.

At least *one* of the above liberal premiums could be gained by the reader of this, in his own town, as the work is cheap beyond all precedent in the history of American publications, and if his efforts are extended to the adjacent villages, probably *all* of them could be secured.

EDMUND MORRIS,
No. 93, Chesnut St. Philadelphia.

Feb. 22.